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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EX-KAISER AND WAR CRIMINALS.

THE ALLIES' LATEST NOTES.

London, February 13.
The Supreme Council, meeting at Downing Street, considered the reply to the Dutch Note of January 23. It is understood that the reply will not repeat the demand for the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, but will point out the undesirability of retaining him in Holland, both in the interests of Holland and the peace of Europe. The Council also considered the German informal reply regarding war criminals. It is understood that Germany has declined to surrender the latter but has offered to try them before a German Tribunal. It is expected that the Council's final answer will be drafted this afternoon and immediately telegraphed to Germany.

CONTENTS NOT PUBLISHED.

London, February 13.
It is announced that the Supreme Council Notes as regards the ex-Kaiser and other war criminals have been finally settled and are now being forwarded to the Dutch and German Governments respectively. The contents will not be published until the replies have been received.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

London, February 13.
The second public meeting of the League of Nations Council has opened. Mr. Balfour, in a brief speech, declared that after the experience of the last few days he looked forward to the future of the Council with the utmost confidence. The businesslike and conciliatory spirit shown demonstrated that the League would be of incalculable benefit to mankind.

M. Bourgeois submitted a report regarding the Court of International Justice. It was resolved to refer this question to a commission of legal experts, to be discussed at the next meeting.

It was also resolved to refer the question of a permanent organisation to deal with matters relating to transit, waterways, roads and railways to the existing French Commission, and the permanent organisation of health affairs to the existing British Commission.

The Council decided to admit Switzerland as an original member of the League, while permitting Switzerland to retain neutrality in view of her special position.

It was further resolved to convene an International Conference of means of remedying the financial crisis.

THE SAAR REGION.

London, February 13.
The Council of the League of Nations, at the second day's proceedings in St. James' Palace, settled the organisation of the Saar region and rejected a request from four German Communes for inclusion of the Saar region, on the ground that the Treaty does not empower the Council to make changes of delimitation.

THE NEXT MEETING.

London, February 13.
The League of Nations Council has closed its sittings. The next meeting will be held in Rome about the middle of March.

EMPIRE STATISTICS.

THE VALUE OF THE CONFERENCE.

London, February 13.
Presiding at a Government luncheon to the delegates of the Imperial Statistical Conference, Sir Auckland Geddes declared that the Government regarded the Conference as most important, because the Cabinet at present had to make decisions affecting the destiny of every part of the Empire in almost complete ignorance of the real position of the Empire. The Government wanted to see the statistical machinery of the Empire placed on a satisfactory basis, enabling it to supply information at present lacking.

CENTRAL BUREAU NEEDED.

London, February 13.
The Home Secretary presided at a Government dinner to the delegates of the British Empire Statistical Congress. The company included the High Commissioners of New Zealand and South Africa. The Chairman dwelt on the necessity of establishing a Central Bureau of Statistical Information which would be a clearing house for the Empire. The Government would warmly welcome such a movement. The Conference had done a great work and he was satisfied that an International Bureau under the League of Nations would duly arrive.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERS THE CRITICS.

London, February 13.
During the debate on the address, Sir A. Steel Maitland moved an amendment regretting that the Government's expenditure is so high, thereby causing depreciation of national credit and an increase in the cost of living.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, contended that high prices were due to world causes. For example, the world's sugar production was short and no sugar was coming from Russia, Germany or Austria, while the United States wanted immensely much more sugar to compensate for loss of alcohol. He believed the National Debt had reached its maximum and that henceforward the movement would be downwards. The next essential would be the funding of the floating debt. He expected that the financial year would end more favourably than anticipated. Revenue was coming in well and the prospects were good. He emphasised that while there was every reason for care there was absolutely no reason for panic.

Sir A. Steel Maitland's amendment was rejected by 188 votes to 44 and the Address was unanimously adopted.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAFFLES COLLEGE.

Singapore, February 15.
The Raffles College Committee has accepted a promise of a contribution of ten thousand dollars annually for five years by the trustees of the Loke Yew estate and resolved that some portion of the buildings be named after him.

United Engineers have donated twenty-five thousand dollars and the Mohammedan community \$35,550.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, and 3.)

CINEMA ARTISTS IN HONGKONG.

TO PRODUCE A GREAT FILM

By the Empress of Russia there arrived this morning a party of artists belonging to the Universal Film Company, that is at present touring the Orient under the direction of Mr. Henry McRae, the Managing Director of the Company. The party is composed of some of the best artists who have specialised in the production of serial films. Miss Marie Walcam the most prominent and famous of the Universal's stars, is touring with the Company. Miss Walcam was selected from among ten or twelve cinema stars to make this trip round the world, producing one of the most elaborate and the most expensive picture ever attempted. It will be an eight-five-reel picture, making altogether forty reels. Miss Walcam is surrounded by a company of several artists, headed by Mr. Hyland Tucker, who is the hero of the piece, Mr. Waldworth Harris, Mr. Otto Lederer, Mr. Charles Limro, Mr. Edward Bernerdy, Mr. Stockton Quincy, Mr. Thomas Guverns, Mr. Joseph Wadall, Mrs. Marjorie Wadall, Miss Elmer Aried, Mr. William Aldric and Miss Peggy Aldrich.

The Company has toured the Orient, through Japan, North China, Shanghai and Peking as far as the Great Wall, as well as Manila, and the whole of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Government supplied the company with a Government boat free of charge and manned by a crew of twenty men. They toured the whole Islands on this boat.

In an interview with a representative of the *Telegraph*, Mr. Henry McRae, the Managing Director, said: "We have impressed in our story the scenes and active industries of the Philippines. That is our main intention in China as well, namely to photograph the attractive parts of China, together with the active industries and the points of interest. Our picture will be viewed by millions of people all over the globe and appreciated by them. It is the best advertising medium to be secured by any country. In Hongkong we are simply going to photograph points of special interest. We have been received with open arms by every Government because they recognise the fact that this picture will be an asset to their country in having the public interest focussed on the country and in having the eyes of the people seeing the picture focussed to that particular country that is shown in the screen. The object of the picture is to transplant the interest of the beholder to the country that is photographed."

The story of the photoplay is a Chinese one, taken from J. Allan Dunn's book entitled "The Petals of Lao-tyz." It deals with the gold lotus flower. The theme is that several petals of this same golden lotus flower were lost. An old professor finds one and starts out to look for the others. He is determined to find them and secures a clever adventurer in the person of Hyland Tucker, to look for the petals somewhere in the Orient. Miss Walcam, who found one of the petals in China, disposes of it to the professor for \$1,000. She afterwards learns that the Professor is offering \$50,000 a piece for them. She is chagrined to think that she has sold the petals for \$1,000, and is determined to secure it back. This creates the excitement of the story. A clever Chinese agent secures the services of a Dr. Reading, an American, to get the petals before any other American gets them. This creates the counterplot.

Mr. McRae is the oldest member of the Universal Film Company. His object in this picture is to exploit the country and figure out the distinctions for the big moving picture theatres. If a centre is promising and things are favourable, the Universal is prepared to invest money, either to build studios or theatres.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, was held to-day at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Gibb Livingston and Co., to confirm special resolutions passed on 23 January to alter the Articles of Association of the Company. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Chairman) presided and there were present Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Directors), Mr. F. Graham (Manager), Mr. H. J. Gedge (Solicitor to the Company), Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, G. G. N. Tinson, C. Osmund, Yung Sing, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, Leung Yan Po, Leung Wing-sun, To Tso-hing.

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman said:—

At the extraordinary general meeting held on the 23rd January, extraordinary resolutions were passed increasing the Capital of the Company to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 240,000 shares of \$10 each, and adopting new Articles of Association. It is necessary that these should be confirmed, and I have therefore to propose that the following extraordinary Resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 23rd January 1920, be confirmed as a Special Resolution:—"That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two Hundred and Forty Thousand (240,000) Shares of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company."

This was seconded by Sir Paul Chater and carried unanimously. The Chairman—I propose that the following extraordinary resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 23rd January 1920, be confirmed as a Special Resolution:—"That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof of subscribed by the Chairman be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

This was seconded by Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and carried unanimously.

(Continued on next Column.)

wards learns that the Professor is offering \$50,000 a piece for them. She is chagrined to think that she has sold the petals for \$1,000, and is determined to secure it back. This creates the excitement of the story. A clever Chinese agent secures the services of a Dr. Reading, an American, to get the petals before any other American gets them. This creates the counterplot.

Mr. McRae is the oldest member of the Universal Film Company. His object in this picture is to exploit the country and figure out the distinctions for the big moving picture theatres. If a centre is promising and things are favourable, the Universal is prepared to invest money, either to build studios or theatres.

DREAM THAT CAME TRUE.

HONGKONG STOKER'S LUCK.

A story is going the rounds in Hongkong regarding the good fortune of a naval stoker in the Races which is worth repeating.

The tale told, so a reader informs us, is that a stoker on H.M.S. Ambrose dreamt during last week that he went to the Races, bought a sweepstake ticket and succeeded in winning \$2,000. So impressed was he with the dream that he sought leave for Saturday afternoon, which was granted him, and off he went to the Racecourse. Just before the last race was run, he purchased a cash sweep ticket, and sure enough he won the first prize, the value of which was \$2,535. Thus did his dream come true.

We give the story for what it may be worth. The person who passed it on to us said he had it from a reliable source and believed in the truth of it.

DAY BY DAY.

Dr. J. T. C. Johnstone, Principal Civil Medical Officer, returned by the Empress of Russia to-day.

The Chairman said:—Under the old Articles the Company had not power to capitalize the Reserve, but having adopted the New Articles, we can now deal with it. At the meeting held on 23rd January, when referring to the increase in capital, I told you that many of our additions to plant and mains of recent years had been paid for out of revenue, and sums placed to Reserve. The Reserve which stands at \$600,000 is therefore undistributed profits spread over several years, and is part of our working capital. Your Directors are of opinion that this should now be capitalized, and distributed among shareholders in the form of bonus shares.

Should you adopt the resolution shareholders on the Register to-day will receive one Bonus Share for every Share they hold. I therefore propose the following extraordinary resolution:—"That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$600,000 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10.00 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued \$10.00 shares of the Company on the date hereof, of one of the unissued \$10.00 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up, in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March, 1920."

This was seconded by Mr. C. H. P. Hay and carried unanimously.

This concluded the business.

SEAPLANE IN HONGKONG.

MAY FLY TO MACAO TO-DAY.

With the arrival of the first seaplane by the Africa Maru, from Manila, yesterday, the contemplated Hongkong-Macao aerial service, for which a Company, named the Macao Aerial Transport Company has been registered, and is in process of formation, is an event which can be expected to happen within the space of a few weeks. Mr. Robert Johnson, an American, was commissioned by Capt. C. E. Ricou, for his company, to deliver the machine, which was purchased in Manila and shipped to this Colony by the Japanese steamer.

The Africa Maru came into port yesterday with the machine, which is a Curtiss seagull, reposing on its upper deck. Mr. Johnson did not meet Capt. Ricou, as had been arranged, and he was faced with the problem of making a quick landing of the plane, as the Africa Maru was due to go into dry dock. Under these circumstances, assistance from an outside quarter was the more welcomed, and Mr. E. K. O. Farrell, of the Godown Company, who was a Lieutenant in the British aerial force during the war, earned for himself the grateful thanks of the aviator by coming forward and rendering invaluable assistance. He obtained permission from the naval authorities for the mooring of the plane inside the breakwater of the Naval Yard at Kowloon. This part of the business being transacted, the rest was easy. The plane was floated on the water and moved under its own power to the nautical chamber.

In this connection, Mr. Johnson expresses his thanks to the Naval Authorities, who gave every help and extended every facility in bringing in the plane. Mr. Johnson met the members of the Aerial Derby Commission at a dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night when, as was natural, the subject of conversation was aviation.

Weather conditions permitting, the seaplane starts on its flight to Macao this afternoon, a permit from the authorities having been obtained. The machine is a three-seater, using a brand of petroleum named Mobiloil "A," supplied by the Vacuum Oil Company. Capt. Ricou and Mr. Johnson will be the operators of the machine.

We gave publicity in last Thursday's issue of the *Telegraph* to the fact that preparations are being completed in Macao to provide the Company's planes with an anchorage harbour. As to the arrangements made in Hongkong to provide a similar convenience, they are not yet completed.

The Macao Aerial Transport Company, is, we are given to understand, a purely local enterprise, financed by the residents of Macao and Hongkong. It has no connection with the Far East Aerial Transport Company, except for the fact that both concerns are under the same management, that of Messrs. Ricou and Company. The Macao-Hongkong Service will be in the nature of an offshoot in the general route to Shanghai and Manila, arranged

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 6½d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast.—Rain. Barometer.—30.03. Temperature 59. 2 p.m.—Humidity 2 p.m.—82.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

RETURN OF 26,000 FRENCH DOGS. According to the *Excelsior*, dogs stolen by Germans from France are to be restored or at least replaced by dogs of equivalent value. A claim, supported by the great French canine societies, for the restitution of 26,000 dogs has been presented to the Supreme Damages Commission.

"FOX" TERRIERS.

At Bristol Kennel Club Show recently a remarkable feature was a litter of three puppies the mother of which was a wire-haired fox terrier, while it is claimed that the sire was a plain fox which had been brought up as her companion. The puppies are the colour of the fox, with patches of white about the body.

THEFT OF A RED CROSS AMBULANCE.

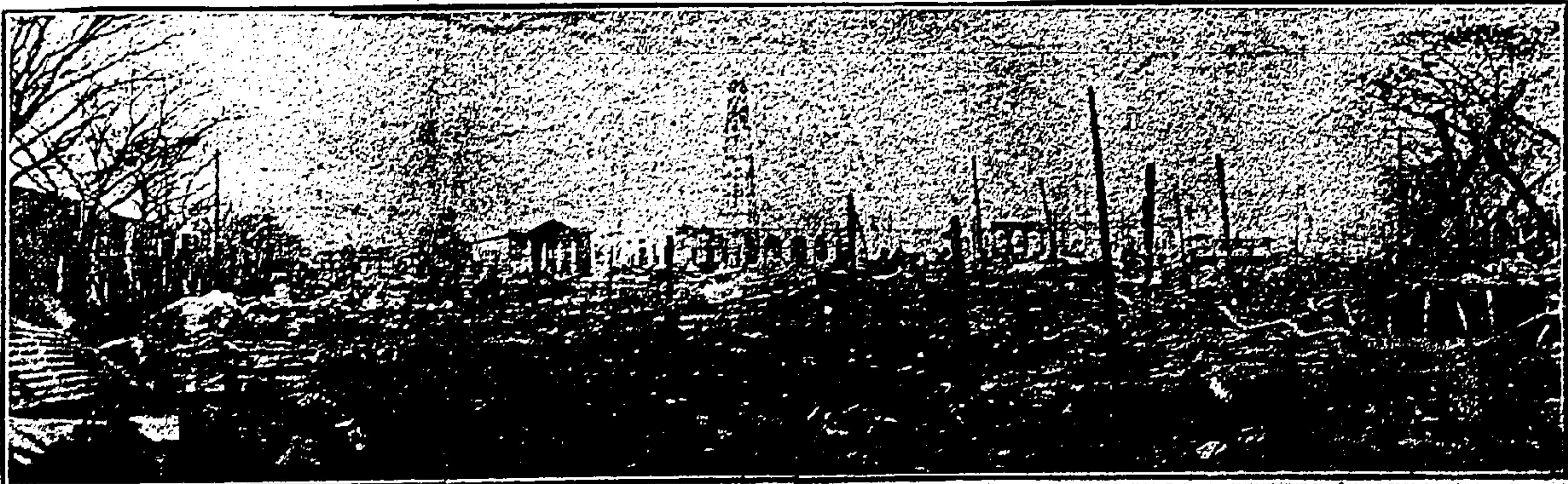
A War Office Red Cross motor ambulance having been left unattended for a few minutes at Waltham Green recently a strange man jumped into the front seat and drove the vehicle away. Some people who saw him have furnished his description to the police. The car, which is worth £750, had an index number of L. U. 6748. Inside was a brown attache-case marked L. E. S. in black ink.

by the Far East Aerial Transport Company.

Preparations are being made to receive the eighteen American airmen whose departure from the United States has been announced. The nine Curtiss seaplanes which they are to man, will following by another boat and will arrive here at the beginning of March.

In conversation with Capt. Ricou, a representative of the *Telegraph* was given to understand that offers have been made to the China Agents of Messrs. Handley Page, who are contemplating the formation of a Hongkong-Shanghai coastal air service, with a view to their co-operation with his concern. Capt. Ricou had put the matter forward to Colonel Smallwood, the technical representative of Messrs. Handley Page, who was here recently. "It would be very good," Capt. Ricou said to our representative, "if we could work together."

The seaplane which has now arrived here is a very speedy machine, and it is thought that the flight to Macao will not take much longer than twenty minutes.

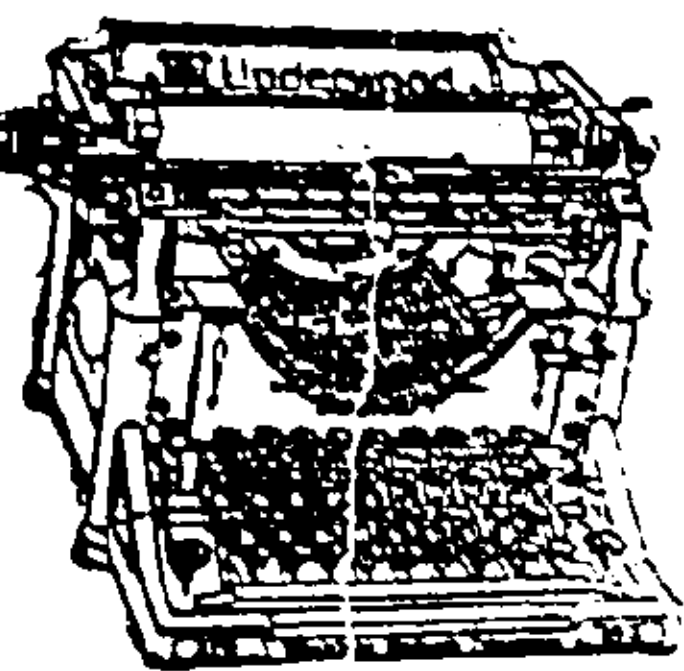


The Mahila Carnival Grounds after the recent fire.

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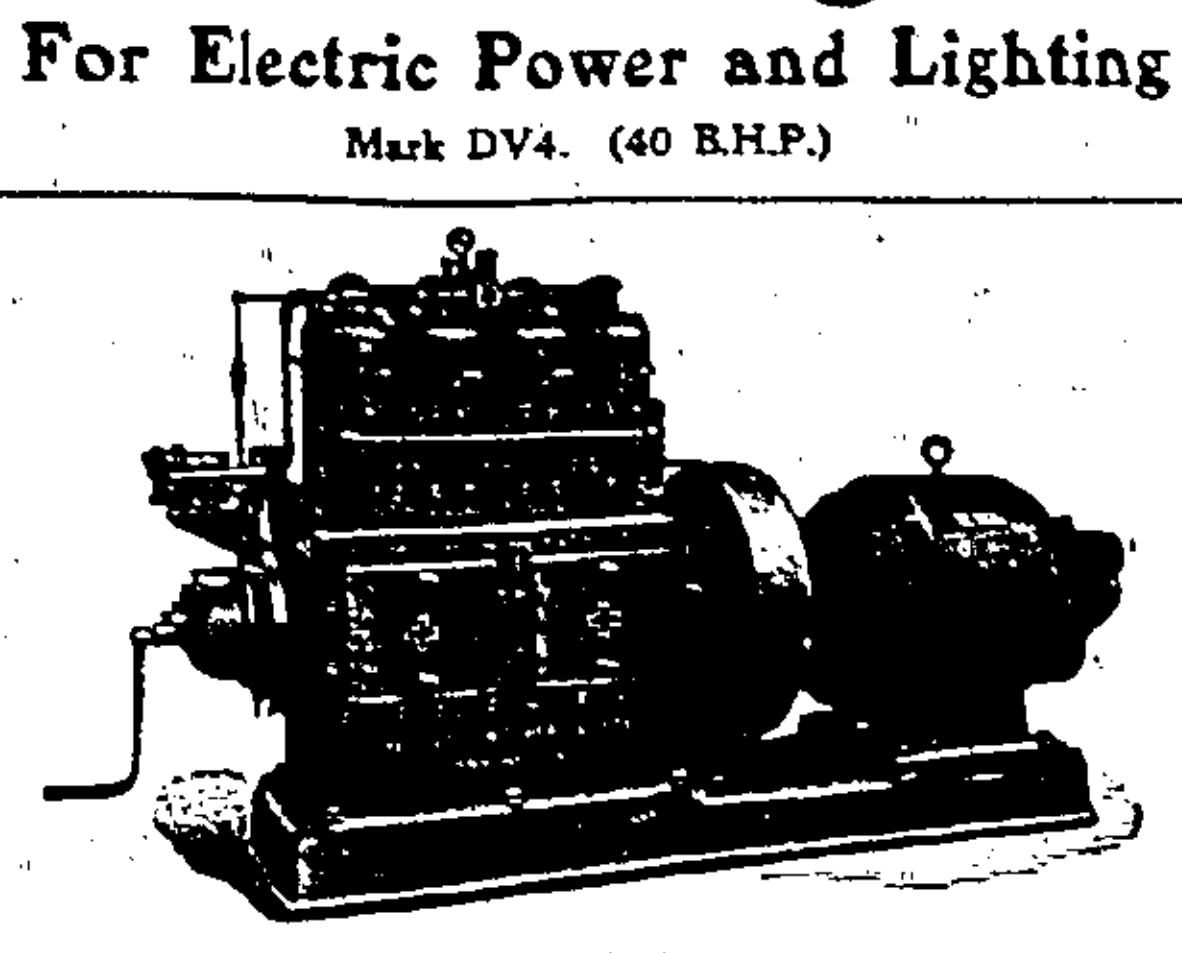
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GENERAL NEWS.

CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP.
The Belgian Government has offered to give Captain Fryatt's ship, the Brussels, which was declared a lawful prize of Belgium, to the British Government. The offer has been accepted. The future of the Brussels has not yet been decided upon, but it is understood that the intention of the Government is to bring the ship to London, and afterwards to take her to Harwich, where the public will be allowed to view her before she is handed back to the Great Eastern Railway and re-commissioned for service between Harwich and Flushing.

MISSING SHIP RETURNS AFTER 17 DAYS.
Having been missing since December 2, the five-masted barque France, of Rouen (4,902 tons), arrived in the Firth of Forth recently. She is the largest sailing ship afloat. On December 2 she left the Tyne for Baltimore, carrying a crew of from 50 to 60, and the captain's wife. She was towed by several tugs, which left her when the open sea was reached, except one that was to take her as far as the Lizard. However, a strong gale springing up, the two parted company, and until her arrival nothing more had been seen or heard of the France.

SUPER AEROPLANE.
The largest and most powerful aeroplane ever built is now under construction by Messrs. Vickers' aviation department for the Air Ministry. The details of its design are a carefully guarded secret, and both the Ministry and the builders declare the whole matter is to be regarded as "entirely confidential." The former also assert that particulars purporting to give engine power and other information are "mere guesses." It is added that already statements have been made in two quarters, one of which declared the number of passengers to be carried will be 50, while the other magnifies the number to 100. While the primary purpose of the new plane is understood to be of a military character, it is reasonably probable, that others of a similar character may later be built for commercial and mail, and passenger traffic. One statement is to the effect that the Vickers machines will be equipped with six engines, each of 700 h.p.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVICS ADVANCING.
London, Feb. 12.
An authoritative report states that in North Russia the Bolsheviki have concentrated strong forces on the Dvina sector and the situation is causing anxiety. In South Russia the Volunteer resistance on the western sector has collapsed and the Bolsheviki are pushing towards the Dniester on a 120 mile front northward from the Black Sea. Against Denikin's success on the Manich river the Bolsheviki are advancing towards the Stavropol and Ekaterinodar-Perovik railway so rapidly as to seriously threaten not only Denikin's right but his communications with the Caspian. The British detachment at Batoum is withdrawing to Constantinople.

FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE.
Paris, Feb. 11.
Interviewed by the Paris representative of the "Daily Mail" M. Millerand said he is a strong supporter of the closest possible relations between France and Britain, and if he received any encouragement from Mr. Lloyd George nothing would please him more than to undertake full discussion of all outstanding questions. The "Daily Mail" adds that it is understood M. Millerand would like to establish an actual close Franco-British Alliance. French opinion cordially supports him.—Havas.

THE BLACK LIST.
Paris, Feb. 9.
M. Marcell, the French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin on Saturday night handed to the German Chancellor the list of war offenders claimed by the Allies and the covering letter. Herr Bauer expressed anew his regret at the conduct of Von Lersner, saying he had acted against the instructions of the German Government.—Havas.

TREATY SACRED.
Paris, Feb. 9.
Speaking in the course of a visit to Chalons-sur-Marne M. Poincare said that discussion of the Treaty signed by the Powers was inadmissible. What had been signed should be sacred to all, the victors and vanquished. The nation who caused the war must bear its consequences.—Havas.

"THE TIGER'S" TOUR.
Paris, Feb. 9.
M. Clemenceau has arrived in Egypt. He was warmly greeted on arrival at Alexandria by the Governor and many high officers went on board the steamship to welcome him.—Havas.

POLICE AEROPLANES.
Paris, Feb. 11.
The Ambassadors Council rejected the request that Germany and Austria be allowed to keep police aeroplanes. There was hardly any discussion.—Havas.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
Paris, Feb. 8.
M. Leon Bourgeois has convoked the council of the League of Nations to meet in London on Wednesday next during three days.—Havas.

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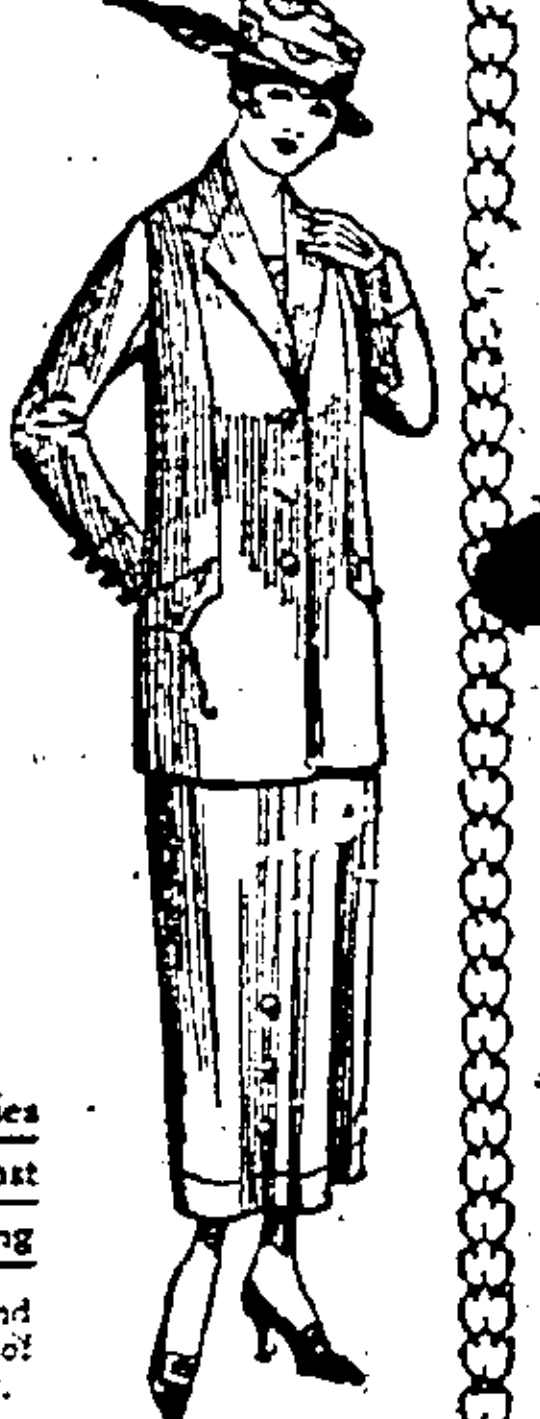
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SUPREME COUNCIL CONFERS.

London, Feb. 12.
The Supreme Council met this morning at No. 10 Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand, Signor Nitti and Lord Curzon being present. The discussions were of a general and preliminary character, touching "inter alia" the outstanding questions with Germany and the Turkish question. The conferences are expected to continue for several days and will take up the work of the Supreme Council where it was dropped at Paris and the same course will be followed as at Paris.

Later.
The Supreme Council sat for six hours to-day. It is believed the meetings in London will last for three weeks. No American representatives attended. The Council considered the question of the surrender of war criminals and a complete agreement was found between the Allies regarding further representations to Germany. The Allied Finance Ministers will shortly meet to discuss European financial problems and report to the Supreme Council. It was decided that Paris shall continue to be the official headquarters of the Conference.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

Washington, Feb. 13.
The American Federation of Labour have entered a political campaign by issuing a statement vigorously denouncing the Congress for failing in its duty by supporting Autocratic Reactionary Policies and strangling every effort made to secure remedial constructive legislations. It announced that twenty-five labour officials, including four women, and headed by Gompers, had been appointed as a National Nonpartisan Political Campaign Committee to mobilise Trade Unionists with the object of electing tried friends of Trade Unionism at the November Primary Elections.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE ENDED.

Bombay, Feb. 12.
The Mill Strike has ended and all the mills are working normally.

HOOVER AND U.S. PRESIDENCY.

New York, Feb. 12.
Hoover has made a statement that he is not a candidate for the United States Presidency.

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kong Telegraph.**TO BE LET.****TO BE LET.**—A Gaiwan at Yau
mat. Apply to The Hongkong
Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.****IMPORTANT DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

London, Feb. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Thorne moved an
amendment to the Address regretting that the Government
had not recognised many of the impracticabilities of the Peace
Treaty nor appreciated the grave dangers to the economic
position at home and abroad by the delay in restoring settled
conditions in Europe and the Near East.Sir Donald Maclean quoted General Smuts's message in
which he said the real work of making peace would only begin
after the Treaty was signed and he opined the whole expe-
rience of the past month had shown how substantially ac-
curate was General Smuts's estimate of the situation. Sir
Donald Maclean appealed to the Government to take a long
and statesmanlike view and further to fix the amount of the
indemnity. He deprecated the length of the German black
list and foreshadowed years of international litigation there-
on. He urged there was no hope of a sound economic
future for Europe without free trade all round and a start
should be made in the new States of Central Europe.Lord Robert Cecil urged the impracticability of at present
undertaking the revision of the Treaty although some of its
terms would have to be revised later. Mentioning Egypt, the
Middle East, Mesopotamia and Armenia he said the situation
was profoundly serious chiefly owing to the delay in dealing
with the Turkish question. He deprecated further delay and
suggested that the League of Nations should publicly debate
the Russian situation and also send to Russia two international
missions, first to ascertain what was going on there and
secondly to define the provisional boundaries of Russia and
the border States.Mr. Balfour, replying, declared that neither the Allied or
German experts were able to estimate what Germany could
pay ten or fifteen years hence. The Treaty provided that
Germany might offer a lump sum within four months. The
British Government had always been most anxious to care-
fully limit its list of war criminals but was not enabled to
examine other lists. The British list included nobody who
had carried out illegal orders unless he exceeded such orders.
He sympathised with the difficult position of M. Clemenceau
who approved of the British viewpoint but who was unable to
escape the inclusion of persons guilty of individual crimes.
Mr. Balfour believed that no colours were too dark to paint
a great part of Europe but the deplorable situation was not due
to the Treaty but was the outcome of the war and the result
of applications of the principle of self-determination wherein
new States were refusing to co-operate with their neighbours.
Mr. Balfour denied that Britain was in anywise responsible
for the delayed Turkish peace. He considered the suggested
intervention of the League of Nations with regard to Russia
of no avail because its leading members had already unsuccess-
fully tried to discover a solution at the Peace Conference.Broadly speaking, the reason why Europe lacked so
many fundamental necessities at present was because
labour produced much less than before the war and credit
had been shattered. A great amelioration in the condition
of Europe might be possible if the countries which the war had
left richer than before (Cheer) fully assisted. Britain's
greatest contribution to the solution would be to maintain
intact and build up her great industrial system around which
the whole security of Europe really revolved.Mr. Thorne's amendment was rejected by 254 votes to 60.
At question time Mr. Chamberlain announced that the
Government had informed the United States that besides 124
millions sterling voted for the current financial year for the
relief of General Europe the British Government was prepared
to contribute a further sum not exceeding half the contribution
of the United States and not exceeding ten millions sterling
which would be used to provide British foodstuffs, raw
materials and other essentials and to pay freights on goods
carried in British ships. The Canadian Government had in-
timated its desire to contribute. (Cheers). The Government
was confident that other Allied and neutral Governments
would co-operate.**SALE OF WHEAT CROP.**

Paris, Feb. 11.

The French Cabinet yesterday decided that concerning the
wheat crop of 1920, the control of sale prices shall be abolished.
—Havre.**NOTICES.**

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**SOUTH POLE BY AIR IN
16 HOURS.****FRENCH EXPLORER'S VIEW.**The *Echo de Paris* publishes the
views of Dr. Charcot, the cele-
brated Antarctic explorer, on the
proposed British attempt to reach
the South Pole by aeroplane. Dr.
Charcot said that, in his opinion,
there was no reason why such a
project should not be practicable,
as the flight was beset with fewer
difficulties than, for example, the
crossing of the Atlantic. The dis-
tance would, in fact, be only some
thousand miles, and an aeroplane
should be able to accomplish in
sixteen hours the journey which
it has hitherto taken months to
accomplish.Dr. Charcot recalled how, on
his return from his second ex-
pedition in 1910, he heard of
Biarrot's crossing of the Channel,
and even in those early days
dreamed of a conquest of the
South Pole by air. Two years
later he talked with Vedrines
on the possibilities of such an
undertaking, but at that time,
although Vedrines was only too
ready to attempt the feat, aviation
was hardly far enough advanced,
and, moreover, such an expedition
would have entailed considerable
cost. Then came the war, and
the idea had to be abandoned.Dr. Charcot did not know what
route the British expedition pro-
posed to follow, but in his opin-
ion the most practicable was that
taken by Scott, starting from
Ross Bay.Although the journey would be
accomplished in a single flight,
Dr. Charcot thought it more likely
that it would be "carried out in
stages, and laid great stress on
the necessity, if any new dis-
coveries were to be made, of a
stay in the neighbourhood of the
Pole. Otherwise the flight would
be a mere *tour de force*, certainly
admirable, "but the British," said
Dr. Charcot, "are too practical to
limit themselves to a mere flight."Dr. Charcot thought that land-
ing should present no difficulties,
as the ground was solid, and for
the most part level, except for the
escarpment that has to be crossed
some 500 miles inland. In case
of having to land in the snow,
Dr. Charcot said that he had no
doubt that the British had pre-
pared for this eventually, pos-
sibly by fitting their machines
with skis instead of wheels.The one thing to be feared, in
the opinion of the explorer, was
the frequent violent tempests
that rage in that region, and to
which Captain Scott fell a victim.
Provided that modern aeroplanes
were capable of coming through
these storms safely, Dr. Charcot
saw no reason why the British
scheme should not be realisable.**OFFICER'S TRAGIC DEATH.****SHOOT HIMSELF IN THE
PRESENCE OF A LADY.**Early one recent morning Cap-
tain Charles V. Coombs, of the
Canadian General Headquarters,
Argyle House, Oxford street, W.,
died at St. George's Hospital of a
revolver shot wound in the head.
It appears that at about midnight
the police were called to the Gros-
venor Hotel, Victoria, where in
his room they found Captain
Coombs, clad in his pyjamas, lying
with a wound in his right temple.
Dr. Russell Forsbrook, of 48,
Lower Belgrave street, who was
called as soon as possible, dressed
the injury and the officer was
immediately removed to St.
George's Hospital.Enquiries brought to light the
fact that Capt. Coombs was forty
years old, and for some months
past had been living at Clapham.
He and two ladies went to the
Grosvenor Hotel for lunch. Cap-
tain Coombs took a quantity of
whisky. The ladies left about
6.30, and before leaving, one of
them, a special friend of the
Captain, asked him what he was
going to do. He replied, "I am
going to get absolutely drunk and
then pass out." At 9.30 she
called him up on the telephone,
and asked him how he was get-
ting on, and he said, "I am pass-
ing out." Later, she went to the
hotel accompanied by her
nephew, a boy of twelve,
and at 11.30 went to
Captain Coombs's room. He
was then quite intoxicated, seem-
ed very shaky, and made no
reply when asked if he was feel-
ing better. She then told the boy
to speak to him, and Captain
Coombs said to the lad, "Lawrie,
don't touch whisky." He then
snatched a revolver from under
the pillow and shot himself in
the head.Captain Coombs sailed from
Canada in November, 1916, and
went to France with the 116th
Battalion, with which he remain-
ed until the end of the war.**NOTICES.****DO YOU SMOKE?**

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Woolley and family tender heartfelt thanks to all friends for the many expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent sad bereavement and for the beautiful floral tokens sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1920.

THE SILVER SHORTAGE.

Reuter has supplied us with meagre details as to the measure which the Chancellor of the Exchequer propose to introduce in the House of Commons on the standard of silver coinage in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. Whether this statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in any way caused silver to slump will not be known until Reuter wires us the resume of the weekly silver report of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. We are inclined to the view that this intimation by Mr. Chamberlain has caused surprise in the silver market, and produced that weakness in the tone which is reflected by the lower rate. How much credence can be attached to the report that the Mond Company is in receipt of a large contract from the Home Government for the supply of nickel to the Mint is merely a speculation. We are solemnly told by the *National News* that the Government has been driven to this step by the ever-rising price of silver and that "it will be sometime before the change operates."

The soaring price of silver has baffled many economists and hampered trade considerably. Whatever the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we cannot see how he can reduce the fineness of the currency without affecting exchange. Although the question of coinage is a nation's private business, modern conditions of finance are such as to make the interest of different people coeval. The price of silver is now left practically without regulation and free from the manipulation by Governments. The position is becoming rather serious. What we require is not a high exchange rate of exchange rather than a low rate, but some system in which fluctuations in exchange should be neither great nor frequent, and shall oscillate round a fixed point. In this respect we have so far lost rather than gained. The question of the future of silver possesses not merely a speculative but an eminently practical interest to the whole world. Many hold the view that, however distasteful to the majority of men, and however unwilling we may be to undertake reforms which affect the standard of value, the perpetually recurring evils flowing from a fluctuating silver market cannot and should not be endured for ever and that sooner or later a final solution of the problem must be found. So far we have not been able to discover any permanent remedy for the evils which day by day and year by year press themselves upon our attention. The reported intention of Mr. Chamberlain to introduce a Bill in the House of Commons for reducing the standard of silver coinage is a mere palliative and the patient may any day be called upon to choose between a difficult operation or a life long disease. In economics or politics, the principle that should not be lost sight of is that reforms should be built on sure foundations as also that they should take note of the existing foundations. Any reform proposal should be such as is productive of as little dislocation as possible. Further, in trade economy or Government policy the distant future should not be of academic value. There should be no dislocation of trade. We trust that Mr. Chamberlain will take these points into consideration when making the reform.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, it will be remembered, in November last year passed a resolution urging the Government, in view of the abnormally high cost of silver and the shortage of copper coins, to withdraw from circulation all coins of higher value than the florin, employing, if necessary, five shilling notes to augment the reduced numbers of silver coins remaining in circulation and to use nickel instead of silver for all new coins hereafter required to represent values between a penny and a shilling. Obviously Mr. Chamberlain intends adopting the latter part of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce's suggestion. But, according to Reuter, he intends to go a step further and apply the change to other parts of the Empire. In the absence of details, it is difficult to criticise this intended reform.

NOTES & COMMENTS.**A COMING FIGHT.**

In local boxing circles the news that arrangements have been made for a contest between "Sky" Kerrison and "Iron" Bux has been received with much gratification. The date fixed is the first Saturday in March, and already it is being eagerly awaited. Since Bux left Hongkong, more than one effort has been made to induce him to fulfil an engagement here, but they have all fallen through for one reason or another. Quite recently, however, Bux expressed a desire to try conclusions with Kerrison, and now he will have his chance. Great interest will centre in the "meeting" of these two men. When he was in Hongkong, Bux was a mere youth, though a fighter of distinct promise. In Manila, he has done no end of "scrapping," and those who know Manila's sporting reputation realise that he has been up against good men. He has been trained in a hard school, and we shall all be interested to see how he has developed. He remembers Kerrison of old, but if he does not already know it, he will soon learn that the new Kerrison is not the old—he has improved beyond all recognition since pre-war days. We presume the same is true of Bux also, so there is every promise of a really fine contest. We hold no brief for either one or the other, but we do hope that those who see the fight will behave as sportsmen should. We say that because Bux has not always received a fair deal from some of the noisy followers of boxing here. He is a Hongkong boy, after all, and we can afford to forget unpleasantnesses of the past. Let us give him a good sporting reception. And may the best man win.

"THE TIGER."

For the ex-Premier of France, at his time of life, to embark on an extensive tour, which is to include India and possibly Japan, is indicative of the wonderful vitality of the man. M. Clemenceau is close on eighty years of age, yet that is the journey on which he has now embarked. The world now knows how, in the hour of France's darkest trial, when the enemy was ruthlessly invading the country, "The Tiger" took the reins of government and held them until the foe was vanquished, having the final satisfaction of bluntly telling the German delegates the nature of the punishment which the Allies had agreed to inflict. During his years of office, M. Clemenceau displayed qualities of real statesmanship and by his energy and optimism did much to maintain France's morale through trying times. He was the man for the time in France, just as Lloyd George was in our own beloved country. He has well earned a rest from the stern calls of duty, and we know that he will be warmly received wherever he goes. We can only hope that he will come this way. If he does, Hongkong may be counted upon to give him such a welcome as will honour both him and this British Colony as well.

CHINESE AND EDUCATION.

If the experience of Queen's College reflects general tendencies, it would appear that the Chinese are taking more and more to education in, to use the words of the Headmaster, the best sense of the term. Mr. Tanner says that whereas a few years ago there was a general tendency by pupils to take up the Commercial course rather than the "Full" course leading up to Matriculation and the University, to-day the reverse is the case. That would seem to show that there is a growing appreciation of the advantages of a really all-round education of high standard. Did our educational system do nothing but qualify the students for clerkships and the fulfilment of the ordinary routine of business, it would lamentably fail. That is not "education" after all, though many a teacher seems to think it is. The love of learning is a great thing to encourage in a student; it leads to true development. So we are glad to see that the tendency at least in this College is for the students to aim high and not to be content with a mere smattering of business principles. Such a development is a most hopeful sign.

DAY BY DAY.

INDIFFERENCE TO PUBLIC OPINION IS AN INDISPENSIBLE CONDITION TO WINNING IT.—Mrs. Cecil Chesterton.

Saturday's health return shows no cases of communicable disease.

Mr. Denman Fuller, the organist of St. John's Cathedral, is back again. He arrived on the Empress of Russia.

The Right Reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni left on Saturday for a visit to the New Territories, and expects to be away for about ten days.

A mission will be conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers in the Catholic Cathedral from Sunday, February 22nd, till Sunday, March 7th.

We learn that Sergeant Cayzill is going to take charge of the Yaumati station from the first of next month after 14 years in the Water Police.

Besides full complements of saloon, second-class and third-class passengers, the Empress of Russia brought in 462 Chinese steerage passengers.

Col. T. A. Robertson returned to the Colony by the Empress of Russia. He has long been on active service in connection with the Siberian campaign.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 31st January, 1920, amounted to 98,436 tons and the sales during the period, to 77,108 tons.

Captain G. A. Morse of the China Navigation Company's vessel *Luchow*, reports that in latitude 11.09 N., long 108.59 E., he passed a drifting buoy, checkered white and black with red base, and marked 3.

Over 80,000 cases of attack were damaged by fire which broke out yesterday in a godown at Yaumati where they were stored. The fire which had secured a good hold before the arrival of the Fire Brigade, was eventually put out after damage to the extent of \$150,000 had been caused.

SILK INDUSTRY'S FUTURE.**COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION.**

Sir Auckland Geddes received at the Board of Trade recently a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry, with whom he discussed important questions affecting the future of the industry in Great Britain.

The deputation, which was headed by Mr. W. Bromfield, M. P. for Leek, and included Mr. J. F. Farrell (Great Yarmouth), president of the Council, and Messrs. J. Wheelodon and J. Downes (of Macclesfield), pointed out the number of workers in the silk industry in this country had fallen from 150,733 in 1851 to 36,520 in 1907. They laid stress on the fact that the industry was the most skilful of all in the textile trades and urged it was a pity that, whereas the number of workers in Great Britain was falling, the imports of manufactured silk articles from other countries were so considerable.

The most vital factors affecting the industry to-day, the deputation urged, were rates of exchange enabling British markets to buy cheaper from Italy than in the home market and the serious competition by Japan on account of the low price of labour in that country. Japan, it was stated, was now sending to us very large quantities of crepe de Chine, striped spun shirting, and other silk articles which were formerly produced by Great Britain. The British position to-day was satisfactory as regarded orders, but the deputation took a long-range view and claimed equal opportunities with other countries.

The President of the Board of Trade received the deputation sympathetic ally, and at the close of the proceedings, which were private, promised to give the matter consideration.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

Trade in the Colony is abominably bad. Owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year there is no disposition on the part of the Chinese merchant to enter into any new transactions. All that he is now bent on is the realisation of his outstanding bills and converting his cargo into cash. As a result, in many commodities there are being offered stocks at a good discount for cash payment. The latter part of the Chinese year has been a particularly bad one. There are so many contributory causes. Business has not been good and the demand for Chinese products, owing to the rising dollar, has made these products very expensive for foreign buyers. From the statistical viewpoint—and by that I mean the sterling value of the exports—it may not appear to be so bad a year, but certainly the movement of the export of many of China's staple products has been slow and spasmodic.

The idiosyncrasies of the exchange market, to which we were referred during the week, help to make confusion worse confounded. Such rapid rises and falls in the value of the dollar cannot possibly tend to help business. In a rising market every one anxiously waits to see how far the dollar will go. The importer withholds his hands in the hope that the next day may witness another advance, when he may advantageously buy from his bank. These quixotic jumps and drops engineer a feeling of tizzy-turvydom, and as long as this state of affairs continues so long we must expect to find trade at a standstill.

The situation bristles with difficulties. There is no knowing how low or how high the dollar will touch. China, which has all along been a heavy purchaser of the white metal, is to-day content with her stocks of that stuff, and presumably the drop in the value of the silver may be due to the falling off in the demand from China. I expect that the weekly report of that world-famous firm of bullion brokers, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., will shed some light on this. The money market in Shanghai is reported to be much easier and with cheaper money we should see a drop in the exchange. In Hongkong, conditions are just the reverse, and there is little prospect of any immediate amelioration in the way of cheaper money. A lot of cash is locked up in goods and when these are sold there is every prospect of seeing the market inundated with cash. Accommodation at present is very difficult to obtain. The interest demanded is preposterous.

It is a long lane which knows no turning. Probably with the establishment of the seven banks that are reported to intend opening branches in Hongkong in the near future stringencies in the local market will not be so pronounced, as there will be so many banking institutions to cater to the trade of the Colony and afford facilities to the merchants. Hongkong needs more banks. Some merchants hold the view that the establishment of so many banks in our midst there would not be enough business for all. I certainly do not think so. There will be ample for all. The more banks there are in a country, the greater are the chances of a trade expansion.

The Chamber of Commerce publishes fortnightly a *Prices Current*. These prices, the Chamber has declared to enquirers, are not quite reliable. Surely, the Chamber could do something to improve things. It is a matter of the greatest regret that in such an important port merchants should be made to grope in the dark for reliable statistics and quotations. It is positively a scandal that this state of affairs should be allowed to continue. Cannot something be done to supply something more up-to-date, reliable and useful? There are numerous mercantile firms that would gladly support a weekly publication purporting to give in a concise and accurate manner the happenings in the commercial world of the week, the chief feature of the week's markets, the arrivals of the various important commodities, the exports, and other commercial items that would be of value to the commercial

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A well-known American who lives in London has received a letter from one of the sons of the late Theodore Roosevelt announcing that, with his two brothers, he has "embarked" in business. The young man makes no secret that cash is not so plentiful as it promised to be at one time. The new Roosevelt venture is a cheap restaurant scheme to be known as the Paulistio Cafe Inc. The late Mr. Roosevelt left an estate worth about £200,000, but the greater part of it was bequeathed to the girls, the Old Roman ex-President maintaining that "a lad who could not make good with £4,000 to start with was not worth troubling about."

A writer in the January number of the *Sunday at Home* insists that every one should "keep a diary, even if he only enters a single line a day." A good and great man whom the writer interviewed a little while ago lamented that until the last ten years of his busy and interesting life he had never kept a diary. "Most people would live a stronger and brisker life if they would write their biography as they went along. It is good to set down in black and white what we have accomplished in a day; if much, for encouragement; if little, for admonition. The diary will reveal our life to us. It will also cultivate the memory, make us more systematic, and strengthen our will power, for when we are tired or busy it will need all our determination to drag us to the little volume."

Is the almost disused practice of tattooing to be revived? Are we about to become even as the Lao Pong Dan (Black Paunch Laos) and the Lao Pong Kao (White Paunch Laos), the two sections of the Laos of French Indo-China, who are so differentiated because of the presence or absence of elaborately tattooed patterns covering their bodies from the waist to the knees? Or is the rise in the cost of clothing going to lead some of us to discard our outer garments and, like the jirriksha men in the Far East, to camouflage our bodies by tracing weird patterns on our skins with tattooing needles? I ask these questions (writes a correspondent) because I see that in a much-frequented thoroughfare of Manchester a "tattoo artist" has hung out his sign and filled the window of his shop with patterns of the wonderful things with which he is prepared to adorn our outer cuticles. As the designs run into the hundreds, one has plenty of choice. It may be, of course, that this "pioneer of modern tattooing" is merely trying to exploit a practice which, after having largely fallen into disuse except among our sailors and soldiers, has renewed its vogue during the war. It is, by the way, only forty years since our naval and military authorities ceased to mark deserters and men of bad character by tattooing "D." or "B.C." in big letters upon their bodies.

A large question is prompted by an article in the *Lancet* discussing a recent address to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Can medical science trace the more deadly epidemics which periodically sweep the globe to their source, and tackle them before they wreak evil on a large scale? A prominent American physician, Dr. Flexner, suggests that this should be accomplished, in part at least. He takes the case of the eradication of disease in yellow fever. Medical science scotched yellow fever in its endemic home before it became epidemic. Naturally the question arises—out of a discussion on these lines whether a disease like influenza could not be similarly dealt with at birth so to speak. And it is hopeful that on this point the doctors disagree. The problem is to locate a definite epidemic home at all for influenza. Dr. Flexner is pretty dogmatic in insisting that this disease took its origin in a region near the Russian border of Turkestan, and spread along the trade routes. He is emphatic that the "endemic focus" of influenza is somewhere on the eastern border of Russia, and holds strongly the view that medical science now possesses the resources to clear up a region which "by its inaccessibility and its neglect has every twenty-five or thirty years originated waves of disease spreading the world over."

SIR DENISON ROSS.**DECLINES HONGKONG UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.**

A Reuter's message dated February 9th, from London, says:—Sir Denison Ross informs Reuter that he has definitely rejected the offer of the Vice-Chancellorship of Hongkong University.

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SATURDAY'S BOXING.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTESTS.

The third programme of boxing contests to be held in Hongkong under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association took place at the Ring, Volunteer Headquarters, on Saturday evening. Despite the fact that the previously advertised main event had to be cancelled and that the evening was one of most inclement weather, a large crowd of boxing enthusiasts were present to witness what proved to be a very enjoyable evening's sport. Among those present were Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Sir William Reece-Davies, and many other prominent members of the Association. His Excellency the Governor was unable to attend owing to indisposition.

MAS N. V. LEE.

The feature fight of the evening was that between Pte. J. H. Mason, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Hawkins, and C.E.R.A. Lee, H.M.S. Ambrose, for the Middleweight Championship of the Colony and the Hongkong Daily Press belt. This was the first appearance of both men in Hongkong and their fight for the championship was due to the fact that Sgt. Sky Kerrison, the holder, had voluntarily relinquished the title, preferring to contest and hold the Welterweight Championship. Lee entered the ring at 155 lbs., and Mason at 163. The fight proved short, sharp and sweet. In the first round there was a deal of clinching and both men had to be reminded by the referee, (Mr. H. J. Gedge), of the clean break rules. The fighting was slow and it was obvious that the first round was only in the nature of a feeler. In the second round matters got more business like and Mason, showing clever use of both hands to the head, put Lee down for counts of three and nine. Mason took what little punishment he received with confidence and again had Lee to the boards before the gong sounded on a third count of five. It was seen on the opening of the third round that Lee was already getting "grogy," and he was quickly put down with a lovely right to the head for nine. Almost immediately he was down again for five, but on rising was unable to keep his feet and his seconds rather wisely threw in the towel. The fight could in no sense be said to have been spectacular or to have given either man a full chance of showing ability. Mason came in for a big reception, especially when Sir Alexander Duff girded him with the championship belt.

EVANS V. HEWLITT.

Great interest centred in the fight between Peggy Evans, of H.M.S. Hawkins, and Seaman Hewlitt, of H.M.S. Alacrity, who met in a ten-round middleweight contest. The interest was mainly due to the fact that these men had previously met on December 13 when, after having fought for the full distance, the official referee had declared a draw. Evans had a great advantage in height, weight and reach, scaling 168 lbs., Hewlitt turning the scale at 157 lbs. There was a marked difference in style. Evans playing more the waiting game and Hewlitt showing wonderful footwork endeavouring to make openings. In the first round there was heavy punishment on both sides but neither did a great deal of damage. By the time the third

round had been reached both men were playing the waiting game and this and the next round can well be said to have been rather tame. The fifth round decidedly went to Evans who hit with terrific force whenever an opening was presented. Matters were very even in the sixth round which was quiet. In the seventh Hewlitt had to take further punishment and, contrary to his previous display, seemed keen on waiting for a chance which was never given him. At the end of the eighth round Hewlitt caused considerable amusement just as the gong sounded. He had slipped down and instead of rising in a normal manner turned a firework kind of somersault. The ninth round opened very fast, the fighters being determined, apparently, to finish matters if possible. Hewlitt came in for punishment but he gave a little in return. As the round was closing Hewlitt was forced to give up owing to sickness. If a decision had had to be given at this stage it would surely have been in favour of Evans. The contest throughout was a nice exhibition of clean boxing and both men are to be congratulated on their display.

MAHER V. WARD.

The only amateur item on the bill was between Young Maher, holder, and Sgt. Ward, R.N.Y.P., challenger, for the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony. Both men are well known locally and an interesting fight was expected and seen. Ward had a slight advantage in weight, scaling 139 lbs. as against 135 lbs., but Maher was the thicker set of the two and displayed a better knowledge of the art. The fight went the full distance of six rounds and whilst the opening round was quiet, the second, third and fourth went to Maher. Ward was inclined to wait and it was left to Maher to do most of the leading. If Ward had made freer use of his left, the result might have been a little different. Maher was quick on his feet and scored nicely with both hands. At the end of the fourth round Ward was tiring but turned up fresh to the opening of the fifth only to find that Maher was too good for him. Ward was forced to take two counts of eight and when the gong sounded staggered back to his corner all but out. He showed considerable gameness in the final round being almost unable to put up any kind of a stand. He was sent to the boards three times for eight and was down for the fourth time when the final gong sounded. It was an easy win for Maher by a large proportion of the points. The winner was presented with the championship cup by Admiral Duff. Major Rapson, D.S.O., was referee.

NORTH V. COOK.

The evening's programme was opened with a six-round lightweight contest between Ship's Cook North, H.M.S. Carlisle, (133 lbs.) and Corpl. Cook, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Hawkins (149 lbs.). As will be seen by the weights given there was a great disparity between the men and credit has to be given to North for doing most of the leading and controlling the pace of the fight. The two men displayed a pleasurable regard for open fighting, a very interesting contest thereby resulting. Although there could have been very little between the men on points the decision was given in favour of Cook, mainly perhaps because in the closing rounds North incurred the disfavour of the referee by what seemed to

be an over studious regard for clean breaking. In fact Mr. Gedge was heard to tell North that he did not think he was trying.

WEBB V. DECONHART.

Six business like rounds were fought between Seaman Webb, H.M.S. Ambrose (131 lbs.) and Seaman Deconhart, H.M.S. Hawkins (140 lbs.) the decision going to the latter. Webb had to give away a great deal in weight and reach but he was in no sense afraid to sail into his man, continually trying to force openings. Deconhart was quick with his left and often landed heavy blows to the face. Every round was productive of good hard fighting, but Webb, who naturally had to work harder to get to hitting distance, was visibly tired by the time the sixth round was reached. It was a generally expected decision that Mr. W. Logan gave.

SERGEANT V. WILLOUGHBY. E.R.A. Sergeant, H.M.S. Ambrose, (161 lbs.) gained a decision over Seaman Willoughby of H.M.S. Hawkins (156 lbs.) in a six-round middleweight contest. Although Willoughby commenced in good style by leading, Sergeant showed up better right through. Willoughby lost a good deal by adopting the tactics of rush, hit and cover. Sergeant, on the other hand, favouring a more open and scientific game. Willoughby, a well proportioned and muscular youngster, would do well to rely less on boring and this apparently, was the opinion of the referee, Mr. A. Murdoch. Sergeant was a popular winner.

BOX COMING.

A very interesting announcement was made during the evening to the effect that Iron Bux, of Manila, had accepted an invitation from the Association to meet "Sky" Kerrison in a contest for the Welterweight Championship of the Colony. The fight, which has been provisionally fixed for the first Saturday in March will be one of considerable interest. It is intended to announce further particulars later.

The usual ringside officials officiated, and the band of the 2nd. Batt. Wilts Regt., rendered appreciated selections during intervals.

GERMAN BOUND OVER.

At Old-street Police Court recently Louis Hendle aged 67, a linguist, of Gladsmore-road, South Tottenham, pleaded "Guilty" to having been in unlawful possession of two silver watches. A detective officer mentioned that he was a German subject, but his sons had been fighting for England. Mr. Hornby, defending, said that owing to the case having been reported in the newspapers the prisoner's son, a boy of 19, who was a baker's collector, had lost his employment. The Magistrate said that was grossly unfair. He should take no account of the defendant's nationality or of a conviction against him 20 years ago. He bound him over to come up for judgment if called upon in 12 months.

FULL-BLOODED PEOPLE.

WHY OTHER PEOPLE LIKE THEM. We can all call to mind men and women who give such a sense of vitality and strength that they are bound to get on. A woman of this type—full-blooded, plump and bright-eyed—always has a group of admirers round her. A man of the same kind always gets his own way.

The reason is, that there is a natural and wholesome tendency in all of us to appreciate health and healthy people—those with vigorous red blood in their veins, instead of thin watery bloodlessness. Often we remark that we envy them their vitality and keen interest in the affairs of life. There is no need for envy if the bloodless delicate ones will pay attention to health and make good their deficiency of blood. There is sound advice in the suggestion that all such ailing men and women should begin without delay a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for the reason that these pills make the good red blood of health and give the high spirits, energy and attraction that go with it. If you are pale, anemic and nervous now, these pills pull you up. The first promising sign will be a natural healthy appetite, then the headaches, feeling of weariness and aching in the limbs will disappear, and your nerves will become steady.

Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pill. Get a supply from any dealer, or direct and post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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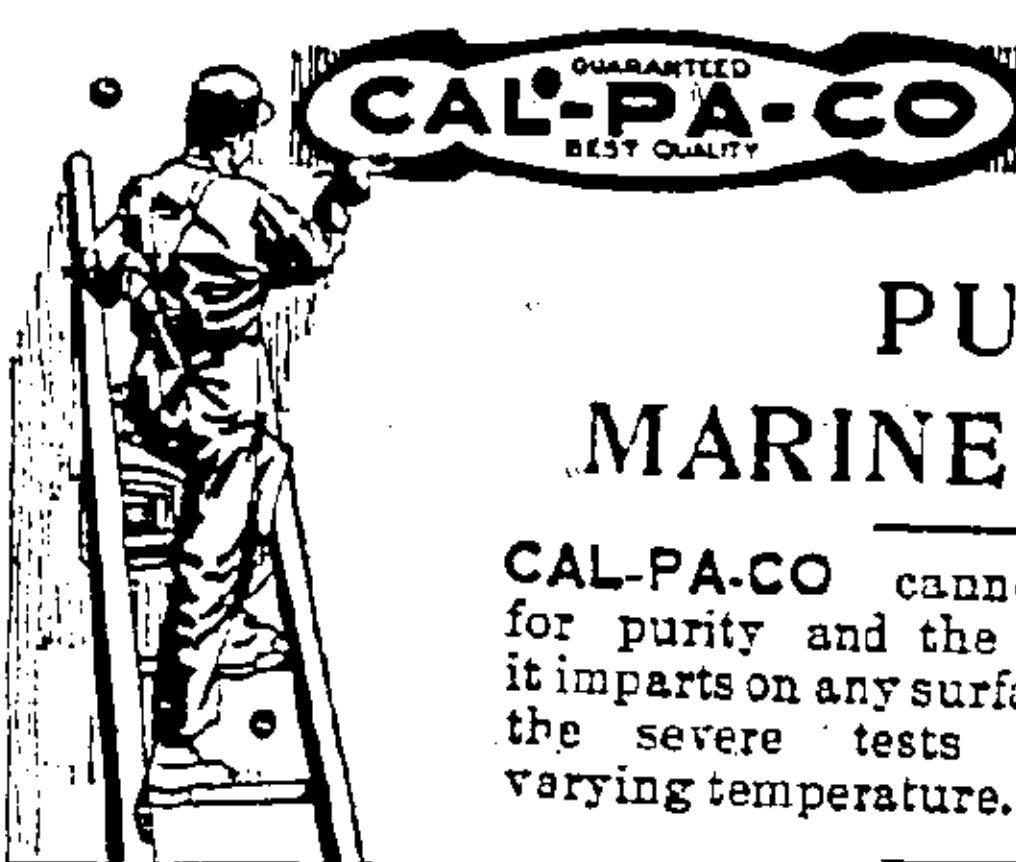
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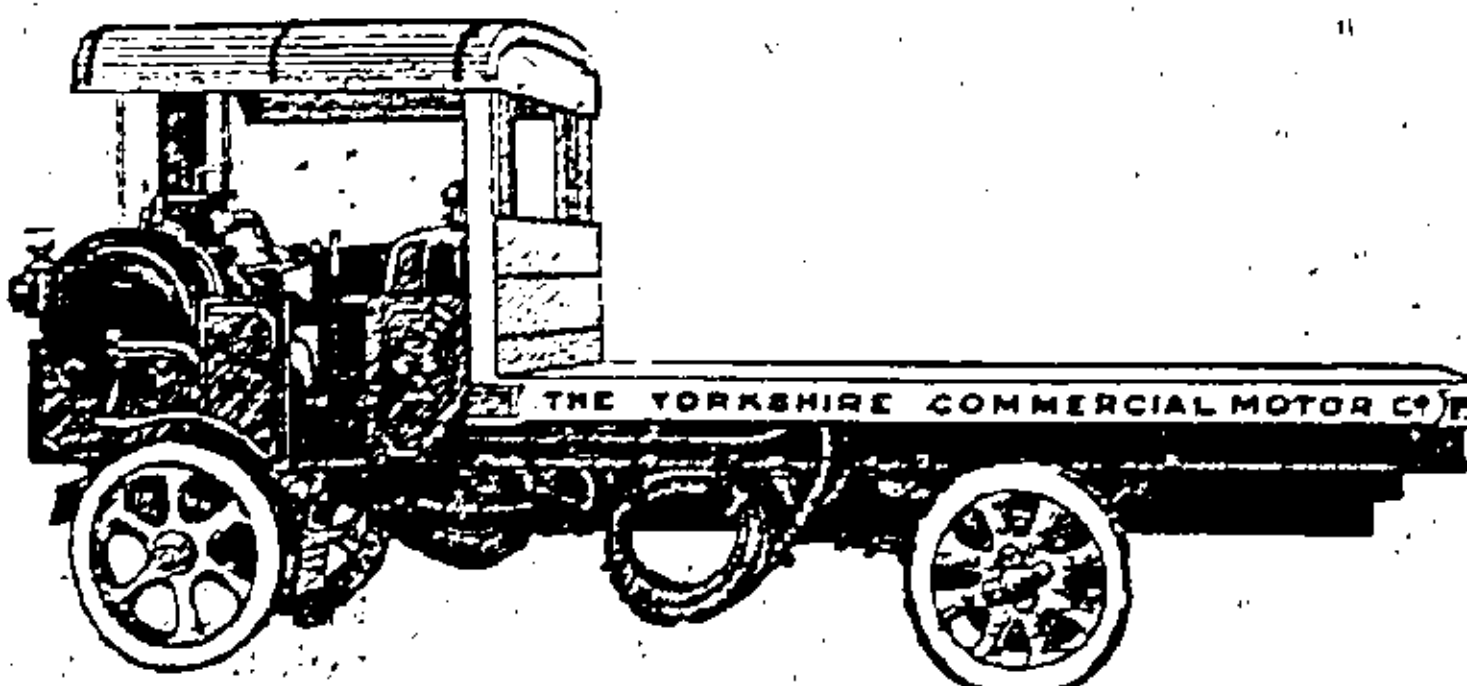
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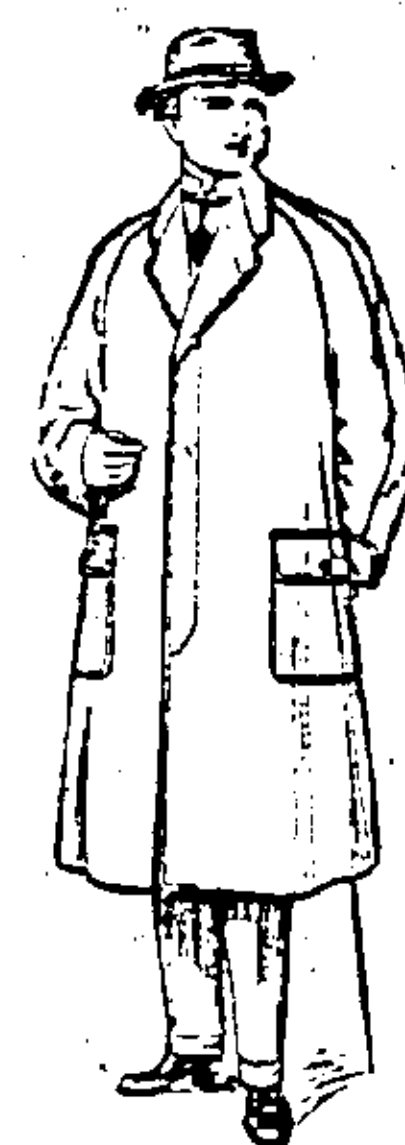
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NAGOYA	7,000	17 Feb. noon.	S'pore, C'bo & Bombay.
DILWARA	5,600	16 Feb. 4 p.m.	Colombo & Bombay.
ITOLA	5,200	1st Mar.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
MUTTRA	4,600	19th Feb.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	26th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Is. Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ARRATOONA	4,500	16 Feb. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
BANCA	6,000	19th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
DUNERA	5,400	2nd Mar.	Shanghai.

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Empress of Japan	29	19
Empress of Asia	8	26
Empress of Russia	6	24
Empress of Japan	26	16
Empress of Asia	3	21
Monteagle	4	28
Empress of Russia	1	19
Empress of Japan	20	10
Empress of Asia	29	16
Monteagle	5	29
Empress of Russia	26	13
Empress of Japan	14	5
Empress of Asia	23	11

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Steamer	Gold	Silver
Empress of Russia	£100	£100
Empress of Japan	£100	£100
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Empress of Russia	£100	£100
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MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

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AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Feb. at 11 a.m.

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SHINKO MARU	22,000	1st April
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SHIPPING NEWS.

CANTON BUOY MARKING.

Notice is given that the buoy

referred to in Notice 152 (to be

known hereafter as the Sha

Chung Rock Buoy) is now

established as a permanent Aid

to Navigation in the Canton

District. The following particu-

lars are given for the information

of navigators:—The rock, marked

by the buoy, will be known as

the Sha Chung Rock. It is

situated off Messrs. Jardine

Matheson Co.'s new property

(late Hamburg American Line

property) in the Back Reach of

Canton Harbour. The rock

extends for 100 feet up and down

river, parallel to the bund wall;

and has an extreme width of 30

feet. The buoy is moored over

the middle of the rock, in a direct

line, up and down river, between

the lowest soundings. At 40 and

50 feet below, or to the Southward

of the buoy, are two soundings of

10 feet and 11.5 feet L.W.S.

respectively. At 50 feet to the

Northward of the buoy is a sound-

ing of 11.7 feet L.W.S. The

buoy is painted black, and exhibits

a green light between sunset and

sunrise.

WAR RISK ALLOWANCES.

Since the armistice was signed,

there have been a number of

cases of breakdown in health

amongst captains and officers of

the merchant service which has

undoubtedly been attributable to

the strain of service at sea during

the war. It has been a case of

standing the tremendous strain

imposed upon them for over four

years, and the effect of subse-

quent reaction on the establish-

ment more or less of peace

conditions. The Imperial Mer-

chant Service Guild have had a

number of these cases to deal

with in making application for

allowances for the officers con-

cerned under the War Risks

Scheme, and in some cases for

pensions for the widows where

death has occurred—they have

presented considerable difficulty

in handling, as it has been no

easy matter to convince the

authorities that these cases were

due to the strain of the war now

that practically all the danger is

over. An exceedingly sad case

came to the notice of the ex-

ecutive some few months ago of

an officer in a well-known line

who died abroad leaving a

widow and a baby a few months

old entirely unprovided for. This

officer had kept going throughout

the war, but had undoubtedly

felt the strain very much,

especially on one occasion when

he took part in the rescue of the

passengers and crew of a ship

which had been torpedoed under

particularly dastardly circum-

stances. For a time he had been

laid up at home, but being

anxious to continue doing his bit

he had returned to his duties,

when it would have been better

had he taken a more protracted

rest. Being a member the widow

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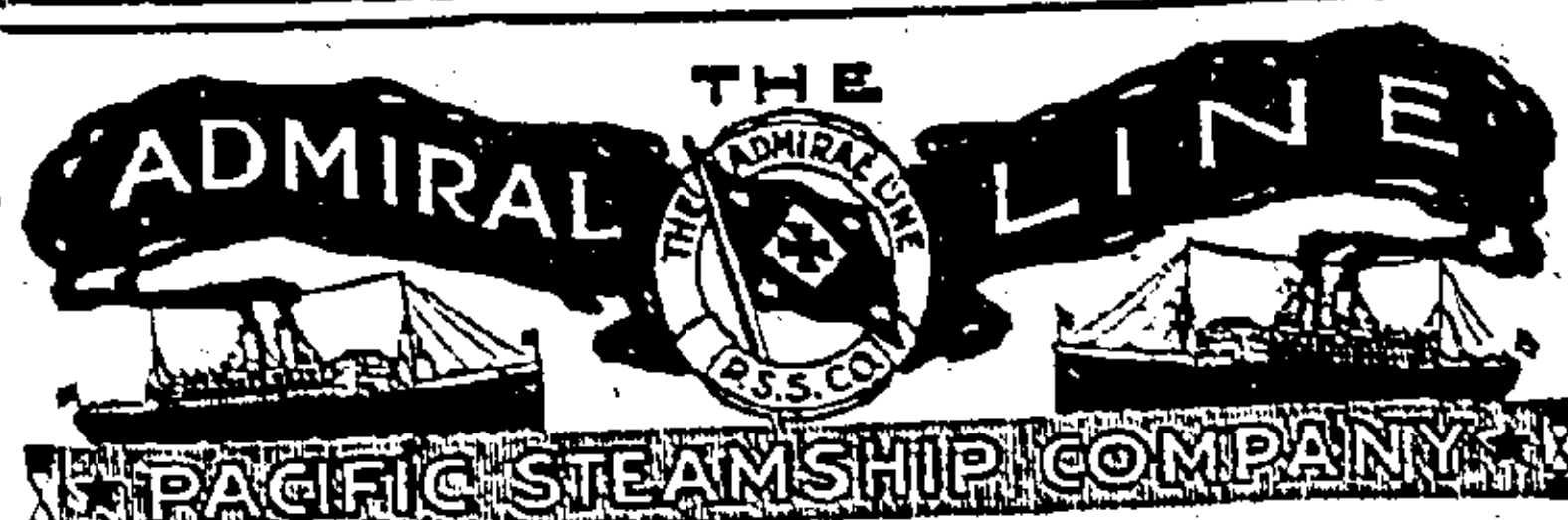
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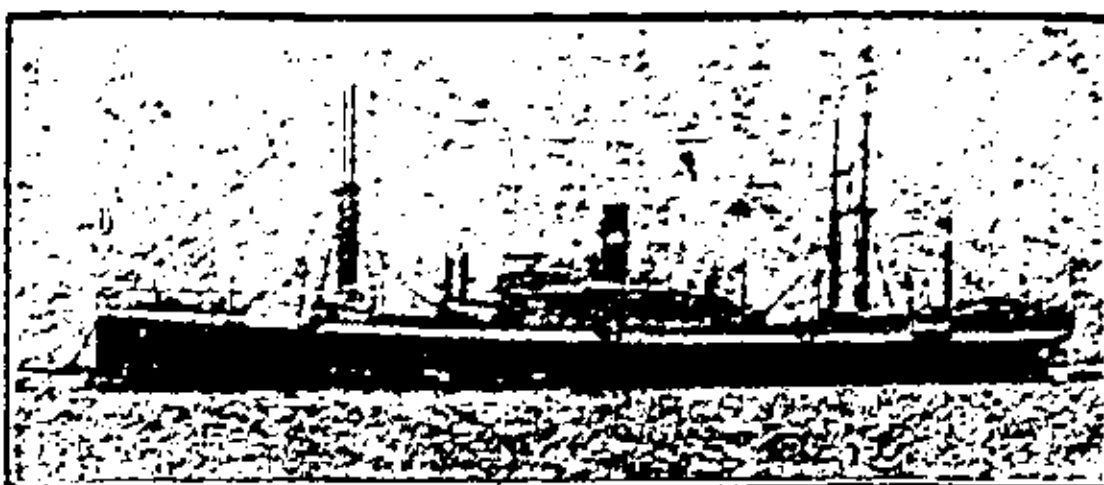
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The N.Y.K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 24th Jan., and is expected here on the 3rd Mar.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 30th Jan. and is expected here on the 20th Feb.

The N.Y.K. s.s. WAKASA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Jan. and is expected here on the 11th March.

The s.s. VENEZUELA Voyage 15-Out. left Shanghai for this Port on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about Friday February 20th.

The s.s. SHANTUNG, left Shanghai 10th inst. Due Hongkong on the 13th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 8th Feb. and is expected here on the 20th Feb.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SAIKAI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 7th Feb. and is expected here on the 27th Feb.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Manila on 13th Feb. leaves there 14th Feb. 3 p.m. and is due at Hongkong on 16th Feb. at daylight.

The N.Y.K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 13th Feb. and is expected here on the 17th Feb.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA left Shanghai for this Port on the 13th instant at 6 a.m. and is due here on the 16th inst. at about 6 p.m.

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Dilwara	P. & O.	Feb. 16
Nagoya	P. & O.	Feb. 17
West Ison	S. & D.	M. Feb.
Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	M. Feb.
Sagaporack	A. L.	M. Feb.
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 18
Tancred	R. D. Co.	Feb. 18
Iro M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 20
Atlas M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 20
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 21
Montague	B. L.	Feb. 21
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 22
Madras M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 22
Crosskeys	A. L.	Feb. 23
West Harts	R. D. Co.	Feb. 23
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 23
Wheatland	A. L.	Feb. 25
Africa M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 25
Venezuela	P. M. Co.	Feb. 25
Lake Fielding	P. M. Co.	Feb. 25
Eastern	P. & O.	Feb. 26
Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	E. Feb.
Colorado Springs	S. & D.	E. Feb.
Hathaway	S. & D.	E. Feb.
West Ivis	S. & D.	E. Feb.
Indus M.	O. S. K.	E. Feb.
Tottori M.	N. Y. K.	B. Mar.
Tajima M.	N. Y. K.	B. Mar.
Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	B. Mar.
Itola	P. & O.	Mar. 1
Nile	C. M. Co.	Mar. 2
Canada M.	O. S. K.	Mar. 3
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 4
Atsuta M.	T. K. K.	Mar. 5
Melville	D. R. D. Co.	Mar. 8
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Mar. 11
E. of Russia	O. P. O. S.	Mar. 11
Changsha	B. & S.	Mar. 12
Sagaporack	A. L.	M. Feb.
Cafe May	A. L.	M. Feb.
Western Cross	A. L.	M. Mar.
Swazi	B. L.	Mar. 15
Endicott	A. L.	Mar. 16
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 17
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Mar. 21
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Mar. 23
Montague	C. P. O. S.	Mar. 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 24
Charlton Hall	B. L.	Mar. 25
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Mar. 29
Elkton	A. L.	Mar. 30
Toba	N. Y. K.	B. Apr.
Dakar M.	N. Y. K.	B. Apr.
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Apr. 1
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Apr. 1
Arabia M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 1
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 16
A. Apar	P. & O.	Feb. 16
Dilwara	P. & O.	Feb. 16
Quinnabaug	D. L. Co.	Feb. 17
Shantung	B. & S.	Feb. 17
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Feb. 17
Kwongsang	B. & S.	Feb. 18
Muttra	P. & O.	Feb. 19
Yatshing	J. M. Co.	Feb. 19
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 19
Banca	P. & O.	Feb. 19
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Feb. 19
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	Feb. 19
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Feb. 19
Hanyang	B. & S.	Feb. 21
Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 22
Haibong	D. L. Co.	Feb. 24
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Feb. 24
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Feb. 24
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Feb. 24
Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	Feb. 25
Soshu M.	O. S. K.	Feb. 25
Banri M.	D. & Co.	Feb. 25
Tijlaroem	J. C. J. L.	Feb. 28
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	B. Mar.
Tijmanoeek	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 1
Dunera	P. & O.	Mar. 2
Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 4
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 24

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THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

WHY LABOUR WAS DEFEATED.

Mr. John Hughes writes in the *Observer* as follows:—Mr. Tudor and Mr. Ryan have been expressing satisfaction with the results of Saturday week's polling at the Commonwealth elections. They are easily pleased. No more overwhelming defeat, with the exception of that of May, 1917, has ever been inflicted on the Federal Labour Party in its twenty years' existence.

Its bid for power at the first Federal Elections, held in 1903, resulted in a gain of fifteen seats in a Senate of thirty-six members, and of twenty-four seats in a House of Representatives of seventy-five. This position was maintained in 1906, but 1910 brought sweeping victory, Labour under Mr. Fisher's leadership, commanding substantial majorities in both Houses. The Elections of 1913 gave Labour an enormous preponderance of strength in the Senate, no fewer than thirty out of the thirty-six seats being captured, but left parties equally balanced in the House of Representatives. Mr. Fisher struggled on for a year; then a double dissolution—the first in the Commonwealth's history—gave him back his 1910 majority, and still further increased the Party's hold on the Senate to thirty-three seats (out of thirty-six). This was within a little more than ten years Labour had advanced from being the smallest party in the Commonwealth to that of its dominant political force. Never did it appear to be more united or the prospects of the defeated Free Trade and Protectionist Coalition, under the leadership of Sir Joseph Cook, more hopeless, yet in the space of hardly more than two years its unity was destroyed, its leader (Mr. Hughes) "expelled," and its majorities in both Houses, overwhelming as they were, swept away. Mr. Hughes, thrown into the arms of the Liberals, joined forces with Sir Joseph Cook, and a new Party—the Nationalists—was formed, which, upon its appeal to the country a few months later (May, 1917), won no fewer than fifty-four seats in the House of Representatives, and turned Labour's Senate majority of thirty into a minority of six. Had there been a double dissolution—as in 1914—there is little doubt that Labour would have lost every Senate seat.

Such was the effect of the conscription issue on Labour's political fortunes. Saturday week's elections have added but six to their numbers in the Representatives (there are but twenty-seven Labourites in a House of seventy-five), and few (if any) to those in the Senate.

MR. HUGHES. But Mr. Hughes has little cause for jubilation. True, he comes back at the head of a victorious party, but, when its composition is analysed, it will be seen that his position is a precarious one indeed. He went to the country at the head of a combination of his former political adversaries—the Liberals, numbering forty, a Farmers' Party of three, and eleven Labour men, formerly owing allegiance to the Caucus. The Liberals came back with their strength practically unimpaired, the Farmers have increased their representation to eleven, but of Mr. Hughes's thick and thin supporters only four or five are left. For all practical purposes the Farmers and the Liberals are one—the only difference between them arises from the fact that the former represent special rural interests, which, however, are not in the least likely to lead to a rapprochement with Labour. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the Coalition has ceased to exist; a strong Liberal popular with his Liberal confederates, and it is an open secret that his relations with Sir Joseph Cook are anything but amicable. Australians generally would like to see Mr. Watt (Acting Premier during Mr. Hughes's absence in Paris) take the helm if Mr. Hughes resigns.

CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT. What are the causes of the Labour debacle? Most Australians believe that the primary bloc of forty-five members is

easily the predominating influence in the new Parliament. Mr. Hughes is ploughing a lonely furrow, and he will have to tread very warily indeed to retain his leadership. No Australian would be surprised to learn of his early retirement; and translation to the placid atmosphere of Australia House upon the expiration of Mr. Fisher's term of office next year. He is not cause of the disfavour into which it has fallen is resentment at the lukewarm attitude on the war. The fact that Labour fought conscription tooth and nail lost it no votes; national sentiment was emphatically opposed to conscription. Mr. Hughes had a good case, but he proved a bad advocate. What did, however, queer Labour's pitch was its attitude towards voluntary recruiting and its attempt to prescribe all former members of the party who (like Mr. J. C. Watson, first Labour Premier of the Commonwealth; Mr. J. S. T. McGowan, first Labour Premier of New South Wales; Mr. W. G. Spence, father of Australian trade unionism; Senator Guthrie, who "made" the Seaman's Union; Mr. Holman, and other patriots grown grey in Labour's service) dared to exercise their right of free choice and supported Mr. Hughes in his campaign. The relentless political "pogrom" carried on by the Labour Executive against such men as these shocked the nation's sense of fair play, liberty, and the vital necessities of the situation. But even more powerful reasons than these actuated the electors in administering the coup-de-grace to Labour's attempt to capture the citadel. Australians (like New Zealanders, as the result of the election conclusively shows) have long memories; they have not forgotten the ignoble part played by Labour (with Mr. Ryan as its moving spirit and prime instigator) in the notorious Perth Resolutions of June, 1918, at one of the darkest hours of the Allied cause, when, at the conference of the Australian Labour Party, held in Western Australia's capital, the Allies were advised forthwith to enter into peace negotiations with Germany and the abolition by Australia of compulsory military training, even for home defence, found strong support.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S INFLUENCE. Saturday week's results should convince Mr. Ryan that Australians resent the slur of faint-heartedness at his instigation attempted to be fastened on them. They resent, too, his open alliance with the Irish hierarchy and his attempt to involve Australia in Old-World broils. Archbishop Mannix's sinister influence on the national effort to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Australian Army—so badly depleted by the offensive of 1916-18—his open advocacy of the doctrine that "Australia had done enough," and that there should be no further recruiting, caused the deepest indignation amongst Australians, and especially amongst many thousands of Australian Roman Catholics who, like the writer, while normally favouring Home Rule, hated the Archbishop's disloyal utterances, and his attempt to tar Australian Roman Catholics with "Irish-Australian" brush.

THE NEW SPIRIT. Labour's fall is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that they came into power in 1910 as the protagonists of the new spirit of Nationalism. Labour it was that was responsible for the introduction of compulsory military training, for the growth of the Australian navy, for first giving the breath of life to the idea of linking East to West by means of the great Transcontinental Railway—now an accomplished fact—for breaking up the aggregation of vast estates by a graduated land tax and for a national bank. Never was greater opportunity afforded to a Party to crown a record of great achievement. The fierce, proud spirit of a young, free nation had suddenly found clamant voice and awaited a lead and a leader, but Labour turned suddenly aside, and gambled on that nation being untrue to itself and to its destinies. In Australia, as in New Zealand, Labour has had its answer. The years will bring soberer counsel, and Labour will yet retrieve the past. No Australian doubts it.

OUR NEW WORDS.

THE NEW OXFORD DICTIONARY.

No dictionary, Professor W. P. Ker reminded us the other day, can keep up with the language, for new words spring up the day after the sheets have been passed for the press. A great number of words were brought into use during the war, and English philologists have been considering for some time the question of their inclusion in the dictionaries.

The Oxford English Dictionary has already taken up a clearly-defined attitude with regard to them. "In the new 'S' section, for example, you will find such words as 'strafe' and 'stunt,' Mr. R. W. Chapman, assistant secretary to the delegates of the Oxford University Press, said, in an interview at Oxford with a representative of the *Observer*. 'Strafe,' the Dictionary records, comes from the German phrase, 'Gott strafe England,' which was a common salutation in Germany in 1914 and the following years, and it was 'used (originally by British soldiers in the war against Germany) in the various senses suggested by its origin; to punish, to do damage, to attack fiercely, heap imprecations on.'"

The word 'stunt,' of doubtful etymology, is traced to the slang of American college athletics, and is defined as 'a prescribed item in an athletic competition or display; an event; a feat undertaken as a defiance in response to a challenge; an act which is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required to do it; a feat.'"

WHICH WORDS WILL SURVIVE? In the 'U' section of the Oxford dictionary, the earlier part of which is now in type, 'U-boat,' is given and defined as a submarine. 'Umpteen,' on the other hand, which is vague in significance, has no literary standing, and is unlikely to survive, is omitted. Only a small proportion of the words coined during the war are likely, it is thought, to live. 'Camouflage,' will almost certainly be amongst them but probably not 'brasshat.'"

When the 'R' volume of the Dictionary was published there was some discussion because of the omission of the word 'Rand,' which was being much used in the newspapers at the time. But the decision of the editors has been justified, for the term, which never had more than a local significance, is now rarely, if ever, employed.

'Khaki,' a word of Urdu origin, signifying dust, is recorded in the 'K' section of the Dictionary, its use in this country to describe dust-coloured material being traced back fifty years or more. Its popular use during the Boer War is recalled, as well as its half-forgotten political form, at that time, in such phrases as 'voting khaki,' 'khaki election,' and 'khaki policy.'

A "GHOST WORD." The editors and staff of Mr. Chapman said, "always go to the root of the matter in exploring the history and use of words, and are never content to take for granted accepted etymologies or stories about the origin of words, which very often prove on examination to be legendary. The Oxford Dictionary was the first to discover that the word 'syllabus' ought never to have been in the language."

'Syllabus' is what is called a ghost word, being an error in the manuscript of Cicero's letters for 'sittybas,' a Greek word meaning a tag or label. Another illustration of the way in which the work of the Dictionary is of unique value is found in the article on the word 'Syllogism,' which represents a great deal of first-hand research, and gives for the first time the whole history of syllogism in modern logic."

NEARING THE END. The Dictionary, which is a treasury of the whole history of the English language, from the earliest times until about 1900 or later, will probably be completed in about three years. The collection of the materials which are used in its preparation began in 1857 with the appointment by the Philological Society in London of

a committee for the collection of words unregistered in existing dictionaries. The 'A' section, edited by the late Sir James Murray, was published in 1918. This was before the word 'appendicitis' was born.

Nine of the ten volumes are now complete, and with the portions of the tenth volume already published, carry the vocabulary without a break from 'A' to 'Thyze.' 'V' is completed, and only one section of it remains to be published. Most of 'U' is practically ready for the printer, and the part is in type. 'X' and the beginning of 'W' and 'Y' are also in type.

400,000 WORDS. At this moment the dictionary extends to between fourteen and fifteen thousand pages and deals with four hundred thousand words, illustrated by more than a million and half quotations. The number of years which have been required to bring it to this point will not be excessive when it is compared with the three foreign dictionaries which, in respect of plan and extent, may fairly be said to rival it.

The 'Deutsches Wörterbuch,' begun by the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, contains, as the total result of sixty-seven years of printing and publishing, some twenty thousand pages, equivalent to rather more than ten thousand pages of the Oxford Dictionary, and covers about five-sixths of the whole of the German vocabulary. The portion of the Dutch Dictionary, now published, the 'Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal,' begun in 1850 by De Vries and Te Winkel, amounts to fourteen thousand pages, equivalent to less than six thousand pages of the Oxford Dictionary, and contains about three-fifths of the Dutch vocabulary. The Dictionary of the Swedish Academy is much less advanced than either of these. The first part appeared in 1893, and the editors still have to deal with five-sixths of the Swedish vocabulary.

What will be done when the Oxford Dictionary is completed it is too early yet to say, though it is obvious that, so great has been the growth of the language since the first volume was prepared that there is enough new material to make a considerable supplement desirable.

ANONYMOUS ARTICLE BY THE KAISER.

CUTTING SENT TO THE TSAR.

In an instalment of the Kaiser's letters to the Tsar published in the *Morning Post* there is an account of a conversation which the German Ambassador had with the Sultan apropos of the Murzsteg programme drawn up by Russia and Austria for Macedonian reforms. "The Sultan (says the Kaiser) was very tough, and decided in the idea that a refusal to comply with the wishes of Austria, backed by me, would bring no great harm to him. The Ambassador had to make use of every power of expression feasible for him versus a monarch to bring the gravity of the situation home to his Majesty, and left him a sadder, but wiser, man. Another interesting piece of news reached me from Sofia. The Prime Minister of the Arch-plotter, in conversation after dinner, gave utterance of his and the country's extreme dissatisfaction at the Murzsteg programme."

In December, 1903, the Kaiser informed the Tsar that the Japanese were clandestinely arming the Chinese against him, and said they would constitute grave danger to the Tsar's rear in case he had to face "a Japanese adventure on the seashore." "I hope," he added, "the Admiral of the Pacific will not be angry with the Admiral of the Atlantic's signals, who is always on the look-out."

In the following month the Kaiser wrote about a scheme concerning Danish neutrality, and said: "Considering the bygone days of '64 it is clear that the Danes still look a little askance at us, and therefore they will view a proposal relating to their destiny with more favour if it comes from you." He encloses with the letter English newspaper cuttings, "to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Sealed tenders will be received at Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on the dates stated for the undermentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st April, 1920:—

Forage & Indian Supplies, 26th February, 1920.
Meat & General Supplies "A" 27th February, 1920.
General Supplies "B" 1st March, 1920.
Barrack Services, 2nd March, 1920.
Transport Services, 4th March, 1920.
Hospital Supplies, 5th March, 1920.
Fuel & Washing, 6th March, 1920.

Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily. Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. The right to reject the lowest or any, tender is reserved.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship "MATOPPO," having arrived. Consignees of cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hots Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd February will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd March, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 16th February, 1920.

show you how they are blowing on the flames where they can, and going on to discuss Russia's policy in the East, says: "It is evident to every unbiased mind that Korea must and will be Russian. When and how, that is nobody's affair, and concerns only you and your country."

A few days later, on the eve of the Russo-Japanese War, the Kaiser expressed the hope that Japan will listen to reason," notwithstanding the vile press of a certain country, that also seems to have money left to sink into the Japanese mobilisation abyss."

"I send you," the letter continues, "a copy of the 'Marine Rundschau,' with an article about ironclad cruisers written by 'L.' This 'L' is a mask under which I hide myself, for I wrote it, but nobody has blessed the notion except Tirpitz. As material for my article written in November, I managed to get very interesting details about the Rivadaria and Moreno, now presented to Japan by England, who were then building for the Argentine. These plans, which were quite confidential, were submitted to me by the express permission of the President of the Argentine Republic. As the ships may interest you I send you the atlas for your personal use. May your men not have to fight against them. It is indeed a great pity you did not buy them."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

LORD DUNSANY'S

"THE GODS OF THE MOUNTAIN"
"THE TENTS OF THE ARABS"

will be presented by

THE STUDENTS OF THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION

at the

"THEATRE ROYAL"

on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th at 5.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage

of

H. E. The Governor

H. E. Major General Ventris

H. E. The Commodore

Children - half price.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S as usual.

N.B.—Students from Local Schools can obtain special Tickets from the Registrar of the Hongkong University. Price \$1.00.

BENEFIT.

In Aid of the WIDOW of the late WARDER SPEED.

COMIC FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH

will be played

ON THE

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S GROUND

ON

FRIDAY, February 20th, 1920,

Kick Off at 3.30 p.m.

Admission to Grand Stand \$1.00.

A collection will be taken for the WIDOW of the late WARDER SPEED.

By kind permission of Col. Wyndham and Officers of the Wiltshire Regt. The Band of the Wills will be in attendance.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of Feb., 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaikwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Location	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Annual Rent	Unit Price
1	Shaikwan Road	1.5	10,500	300	100

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 18th February, 1920, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919. The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 16th February, to Saturday 28th February 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 10th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

NAVY CONTRACTS 1920-1921.

Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, for the supply of the under-mentioned Stores for H.M. Naval Service at Hongkong during the period 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 will be received by the COMMODORE, H.M. Naval Yard, until noon on Monday the 1st March 1920:—

Fresh Beef and Vegetables.
Frozen Meat.
Soft Bread.
Biscuit.
Rice.
Sugar.

Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application to the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Depot, Kowloon.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.
H. M. NAVAL DEPOT.
Kowloon, 11th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday the 28th day of February 1920, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 16th February, to Saturday 28th February 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 10th February, 1920.

HOWE

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
A LARGE VARIETY IN STOCK.
MUSTARD & CO. Tel. No. 1186.

SCALES

POLITICS AND PERSONS.

REPUTATIONS OF THE
PAST SESSION.

The *Observer's* Parliamentary correspondent writes—

As one looks back upon the Session in perspective some salient features emerge. The predominance of the Coalition, if not unchallenged has been at least unshaken. It is still a Coalition, but the move towards formation of a Central Party strengthens. Much depends on Mr. Lloyd George. His personality is its chief link. His genius is the chief hope both for the formulation of a central policy and for winning for it the support of the country. But he was no party machine. Unless he makes a fight for the control of the Liberal Party, which he has not yet attempted, he will have to rely on the Tory machine, in which case all he would achieve would be a fusion of the Liberal Coalitionists with the Tory Party, such as Mr. Chamberlain achieved with his Liberal Unionists after 1886. Events will move rapidly next session towards a decision.

Throughout the session Mr. Lloyd George has swayed the House as never before. There has been some criticism of his absence from the House except on great occasions, but this criticism ignores the duties outside the House which he has been compelled to undertake in respect of Peace negotiations, of international relations, of arbitration in Labour disputes, of consultation with regard to Ireland, and of the day-to-day devising and development of policy to meet a hundred unprecedented situations for which the old programmes and formulae provide no solution. In recent times the House of Commons has had experience of Prime Ministers who, being peers, could never address the Commons at all. Mr. Lloyd George, while leaving the actual conduct of business to Mr. Bonar Law, has intervened in the big issues on a number of memorable occasions. His dash back from Paris to rout his critics with regard to indemnities, his intervention and defence of the Peace Treaty, his pronouncements with regard to Russia, and his rendering of the economic pessimists were not mere rhetoric, but deliberate acts shaping policy and leading opinion. The whole Empire leans on him as it has never leaned on any other man. He has need of a giant's strength.

Mr. Bonar Law, while he has not aspired to bend the bow of Achilles, has led the House with rare judgment and courage. Although occasionally threatened with mutiny in his own party, he has retained his command, and has won the respect and confidence of all other sections of the House, even the most hostile. The most extreme member of the Labour Party pays tribute to his skill, his courtesy, and his straight dealing, and acknowledges regretfully his influence. His ingenious frankness has disarmed opponents and his persuasive logic has overcome preconceived prejudice on many critical occasions as, for example, his interventions with regard to coal, the unemployment dole, Premium Bonds, the Transport Bill, the Aliens Bill, and Finance. His alliance with the Prime Minister has been a singularly happy one.

Mr. Churchill has regained the ascendancy which he had lost for a time in the late Parliament. His oratorical armament is most formidable and out-angles any other, with the exception of the Prime Minister's. Time and again a carefully

planned attack has melted away before his barrage. On the Military Service Act, on the Army Estimates, on Demobilisation, on Russia, and on episodes like the "strike-breaking" circular, the O'Donnell Court Martial, and the Douglas-Pennant case, he rounded on his critics with such an easy air of mastery, with such an assured grasp of his subject, with such raillery, and with such urbanity, that they were like Beckett in the hands of Carpentier. He has matured and mellowed in style. But he does not yet display the same powers of leadership as Mr. Lloyd George. He does not attach to himself a band of personal adherents. He is an isolated figure, a champion rather than a general.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has recovered much of the ground which he undeservingly lost owing to his technical responsibility for administrative failures in Mesopotamia. Three other Ministers have conspicuously improved their positions. Sir Laming Worthington Evans' success as Minister of Pensions has earned for him an excellent chance of succeeding to the Chancellorship. The manner in which Mr. Montagu has shaped the policy of the Government of India Bill has marked him out as a big man—big in intellect, big in imagination, and big in his enthusiasm for Democracy. Sir Robert Horne, if he has not found a solution for Labour problems, has at any rate kept the peace under most arduous conditions. On the other hand, the Geddes brothers have not been an unqualified success. Sir Auckland has a first-class brain, but after repeated experiences the House has made up its mind that he is academic, and it is hardly in a mood to do him justice. Sir Eric is much less nimble and lacks his brother's power of speech. He is a director at a shareholders' meeting rather than a politician. But the tortoise is beating the hare. He has applied himself doggedly to his task, and he is becoming more at home in his novel surroundings.

The Government has had the good practicality to itself. Sir Donald Maclean, the titular leader of the remnant of Anti-Coalition Liberals, has played his part with a high respect for the dignified traditions of Parliamentary leadership, and he has won universal goodwill. But it has mostly been play-acting. He speaks like the presumptive head of an alternative Government, but he has never had any real force behind him. His little group of twenty-two is hopelessly divided, and Mr. Horne, who, to his embarrassment, insisted on being one of his Whips, has lost few opportunities of challenging his leadership. Mr. Horne ostentatiously refused to associate himself with his leader in the formal contest of welcoming the Prime Minister back from the Peace Negotiations and gave clamorous expression to resentment at his refusal to commit himself to the principle of a Capital Levy. At the Birmingham meeting of the National Liberal Federation, assisted by Mr. Pringle, he organised a revolt against "the old gang," and in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" he inveighs against Sir Donald as more reactionary even than Mr. Asquith. Commander Kenworthy is proving himself an apt pupil of Mr. Horne, and Major Barnes has doffed the Coalition colours to throw in his lot with them.

Labour has been a disappointment. A Party which consists of elements so diverse that it can have no standard of policy, and whose leader can make no pronouncement on important issues as they arise, but must wait for a

meeting of the party to be held, loses its opportunities before it can make up its mind. The rank and file of the party show little interest in questions of general national policy and attend only when some trade interest is at stake. Their best show, for example, has been made in the frequent debates on coal. In these debates Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hartshorn made a profound impression on the House by their grasp of their subject and their skill in handling it. Mr. Clynes has shown himself the most all-round statesman on the Labour side, and he enlists sympathy in many diverse quarters. Mr. Arthur Henderson has taken little part in debate since his return. He regards himself as the Carnot whose work is to organise the coming Labour victory in the constituencies. Two new members, Mr. Ben Spoor and Mr. Graham (of Edinburgh) have earned solid reputations by their work on the Government of India Bill and the Scottish Land Settlement Bill respectively.

On the Coalition side, outside the Government, Sir Edward Carson and Lord Robert Cecil have overshadowed all other figures. They are both inscrutable; both hold in reserve much more than they say. Sir Edward is obsessed by the destiny of Ulster. Lord Robert is preoccupied by the League of Nations, but he finds more frequent opportunities to intervene in general debate. He is clearly shaping towards being a leader of Tory Democracy. His speeches evoke frequent applause from the Labour benches, and he has attached to himself a group of younger Unionists who are keen on social reform. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Lord Winterton, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hills, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Walter Summers, and Mr. Godfrey Locker Lampson are not content to be the broken on the wheels of Coalition; they are determined to supply some of the motor power.

Among the new members, the two most conspicuous personalities who have revealed themselves have been Capt. Elliot and Mr. MacQuistan. Capt. Elliot is the most modern type in the House, and on the occasions of his all too infrequent interventions members have been delighted not less by the originality of his views than by the humour with which they are presented. Being a Scotsman, he does not hesitate to bring philosophy to bear on practical politics. Mr. MacQuistan gives promise of developing into a kind of Scottish Conservative Bernard Shaw. His caustic humour is blended with the shrewdness of common sense. On the Unionist side Mr. Lloyd Greame, Mr. Inskip, and Sir Ernest Will, and on the Liberal side Mr. Colin Coote, Mr. Lenz Sturrock and Mr. John Wallace have laid the foundations of a Parliamentary reputation, and much more will be expected of them in the future. In the first session the Old Guard still have the advantage.

"BLUE BIRD" AS OPERA.

New York Dec. 28.—M. Maeterlinck's Blue Bird was presented as a grand opera for the first time on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The performance was in aid of a number of French and Belgian charities and was enthusiastically applauded by a crowded and brilliant audience. The music for The Blue Bird has been written by M. Albert Wolff, a young French composer, who is one of the conductors of the Metropolitan Opera. The music was rather overwhelmed by the magnificence of the stage setting. Among the singers was Miss Florence Easton the Canadian.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—
Kungipoo, Oriental Hotel, from Shanghai.
Sasons, (3), from Yokohama.
Keeshingbing, from Amoy.
Kaineun, from Kobe.
Yuefatsiang, from Shanghai.
Musch, from Tokio.
Stone, Grand Hotel, from Shanghai.
Lishe, No. 19, Ground West Point, Fourth Street, from Nagasaki.
Express, Banyai Maru, Anchoring, from Kobe.
S.S. Yahikoman, from Mitsubishi Shoji Branch, from Kobe.
Tungshingcheung Vingyensee Road 66, from Shanghai.
Putki, from Kobe.
Masumasa, from Shimonoseki.
Chungmuyoue, 42 Connought Road, from Shanghai.
Singles, from Kobe.
Kwangtalla Next of Sincereco, from Shanghai.
Kwarchiang, from Amoy.
Nglung, from Yokohama.
Sally Fox, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Wingtungcheung, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Archimede, from Paris.
Bridges, Astor Hotel, from Eastbourne.Chivegill, from San Francisco.
Clark, c/o Manager Divoto, (2) from London.Gen Burgess, from Orlando.
Griggs, (2), American Consul, from New York.Hongkong Motorco, from New York.
Horlick, from Chiasso.

H. Tennant, Care American Consul, Boston.

Loomis, (2) American Consulate from New York.

Magid Khan Front Wharf, from San Francisco.

Martin, passenger s.s. Montague from Vancouver, from Delhi.

M. B. Tyles, Hongkong Hotel, from Singapore.

Racine, from Paris.

Redfield, American Consul, from Berkeley Cal.

De H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1920.

U.S. WAR MEDALS.

Washington, December 27.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has bowed to the storm raised over Admiral Sims' refusal of the Distinguished Service Medal as protest against what he considered the injustice of many awards for war service, and has recommended Admiral Knight's Board of Awards for January 5, to "reconsider the whole subject." It is understood that Vice-Admiral Hilary Jones, now commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, has also refused a medal as a protest, and Captain Raymond Hashbrouck, commander of a transport which was torpedoed and sunk, has requested that his name be struck off the list of awards of the Navy Cross. Captain Hashbrouck is now commander of the battleship Minnesota. Admiral Sims' protest has raised an unfortunate controversy, in which personalities are being bandied about by the newspapers, but it is hoped that the reconsideration by Admiral Knight's Board will obviate the necessity of a Congressional inquiry, for which the critics have been pressing.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	5/6
Demand	5/6 1/4
30 d/s	5/6 3/8
60 d/s	5/6 1/2
4 m/s	5/6 3/8
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	233 1/2
T/T Japan	190
T/T India	200
Demand, India	200
T/T San Francisco	92 1/2
& New York	92 1/2
T/T Java	240
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	13.30
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/8 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	5/8 3/8
6 m/s. L/C	5/9
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/9 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	94 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	13.80
6 m/s. France	13.95
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	225 1/2
T/T Bombay	200
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	200
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	188 1/2
Demand, Singapore	233 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3.60 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	29.80
Bar Silver, ready	82
forward	78 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong, 50 cent pieces	\$8 pm.
" 10 "	\$12 pm.
" 5 "	\$67 pm.
Canton coins	\$6 pm.

TIDE TABLE.

16th to 22nd Feb. 1920.

Day	Month	High Water	Mean Time	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon.	16	3 35	4 11	1 55	1 12
Tue.	17	7 35	6 56	6 39	3 6
Wed.	18	9 33	4 4	1 25a	3 4
Thur.	19	8 22a	7 2	2 29a	3 1
Fri.	20	9 59	4 7	3 30	1 0
Sat.	21	9 53	5 0	3 59	1 0
Sun.	22	10 54	5 5	4 29	1 1
		11 6a	6 7	4 46a	2 1

m morning, a afternoon.

THEATRE HONGKONG. ROYAL.

UNITED SERVICES VARIETY CONCERT PARTY.

A GRAND CONCERT

in Aid of the Widow of the late Warde Speed.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

H. E. The Governor Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.

The Admiral Sir A. M. DUFF, K.C.B.

Major General F. VENTRIS, C.B.

Hon. Dr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE.

Will be held on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

at 9 p.m. sharp.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

NOW READY.

1920

HONGKONG DIRECTORY,
DIARY AND BLOTTER

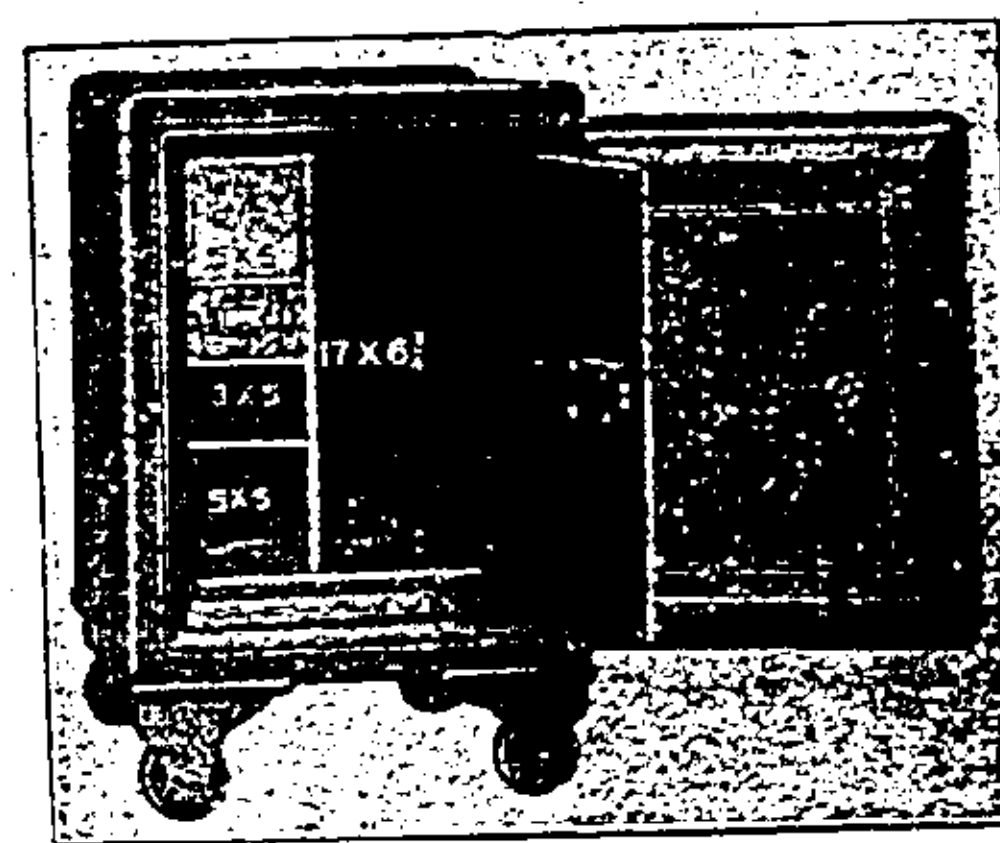
PRICE ... \$3.00

FROM

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, Wyndham Street.

Tel. 440.



Defy Burglars and protect your valuables

Stock Just Arrived

Sole Agents,

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13 Chater Road

Buy a **NEW** Pair of Boots
for the **NEW** Season

THE Season's Bargain

SINCERE'S

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

And He's Just Broken the Good News!

BY BLOSSER.



TO-DAY'S PICTURES.

SOME OF THE "WANTED" WAR CRIMINALS.



The Ex-Crown Prince.



The Ex-Kaiser.



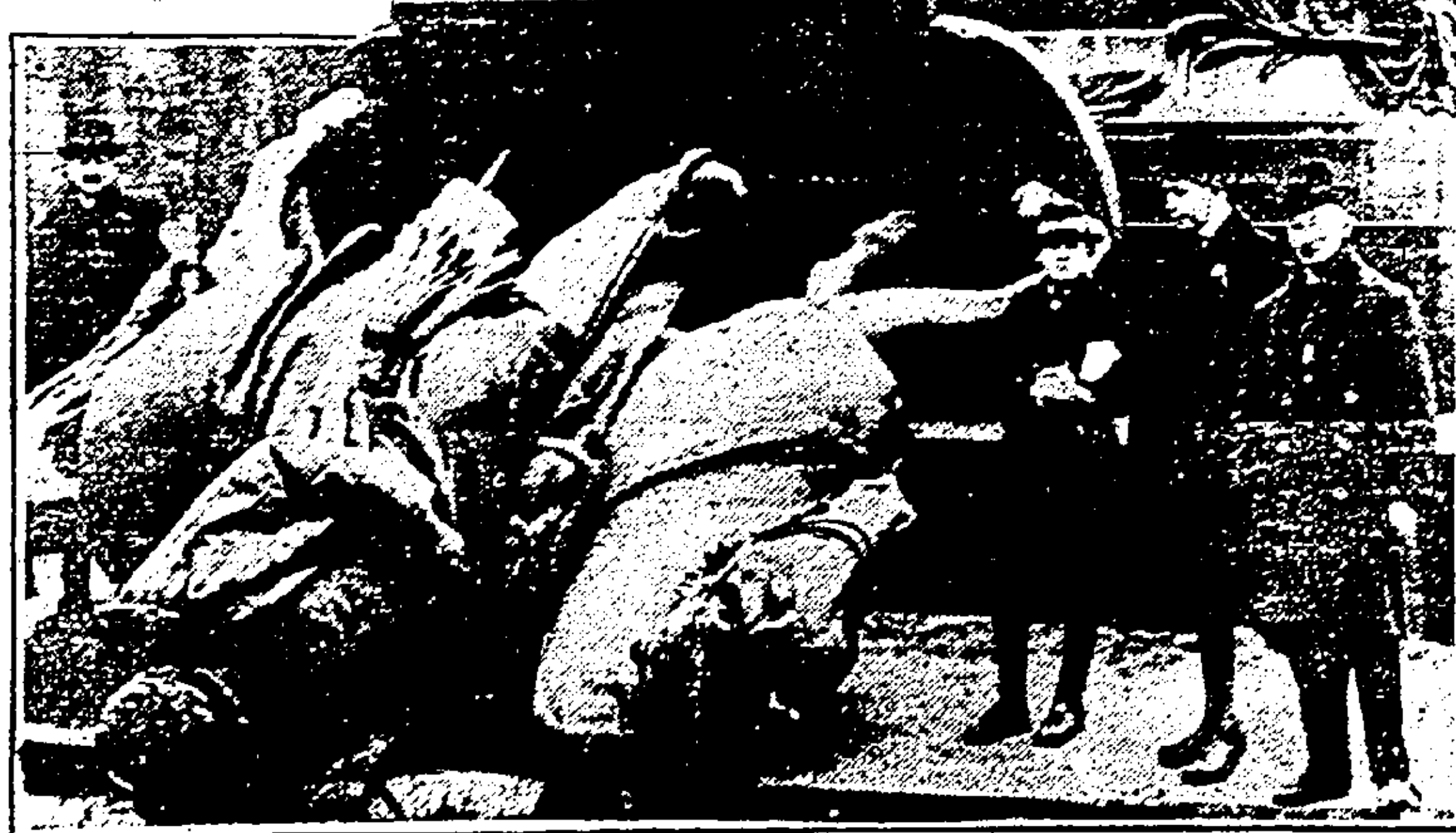
Von Hindenburg.



Von Ludendorff.



Enver Pasha.

Statue of Wilhelm 1st, pulled
off its pedestal by inhabitants
of Mainz, Aachen, Cologne.Mr. James W. Gerrard,
former U. S. Ambassador to
Germany, who glaringly ex-
posed many of the horrors
of the German Prison Camps.

DINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Pleasant Evening?

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

“Embassy”

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality



The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's
also packets of 10's

This Advertisement is owned by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The insured parcel post service to the province of Szechuen is suspended until further notice.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per KAGA M., 18th Feb. Europe—via Negapatnam—Per YATSHING, 19th Feb.
Manila and Australia—Per TANGO M., 20th Feb.
Bombay—Per SAIKAI M., 27th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 17th Feb., 8.15 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 17th Feb., 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES—Per ELPENOR, 17th Feb., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES—Per NAGOYA, 17th Feb., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 16th Feb., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 17th Feb., 11 a.m.
Bangkok—Per CHILDA, 17th Feb., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 17th Feb., 4.15 p.m.
Hoihow & Haiphong—Per LOK-SANG, 17th Feb., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 18th Feb., 8.15 a.m.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Singapore the GLEN-FALLOCK, brought yesterday 850 tons of general merchandise.—Mooring, A 6.

The DILWARA (Capt. T. P. Dabb) arrived yesterday from Shanghai with 753 tons.—Mooring, A 2.

Coal to the extent of 1,781 tons was consigned here yesterday by the HANGCHOW, from Haiphong.—Mooring, C 18.

The ARATON APCAR, from Calcutta brought yesterday 1,319 tons for Hongkong and 5,576 tons of through cargo.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. CHILDA, from Bangkok arrived on Saturday afternoon, with 700 tons for Hongkong.—Mooring, C 33.

The AFRICA M., came yesterday morning from Tacoma with 410 tons of cigars and hemp, 478 tons of coconut oil and 646 tons of merchandise. She belongs to the O. S. K. fleet.

The LUCHOW, from Bangkok, brought 1,200 tons of cargo for Hongkong.—Mooring, C 43.

The NAGOYA, arrived this morning from Yokohama with 1,600 tons of cargo.—Mooring, A 21.

The EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, this morning brought 550 tons of merchandise for Hongkong from Vancouver. She carried 151 first class 60 second class and 519 third class passengers.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The SINKIANG, from Shanghai brought 1,500 tons.—Mooring, B 7.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Sydney—Per AKI MARU, 18th Feb., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 18th Feb., 4.15 p.m.
Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 18th Feb., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 19th Feb., 8.15 a.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, on 16th Feb.—Miss Alice Archibald, Miss A. J. Burridge, Mrs. J. S. Bell, Mrs. H. A. Bowden, Dr. I. A. Bloom, Mr. & Mrs. J. Burlingham, Mr. Y. C. Bau-

Mr. A. Botelho, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Botelho, Capt. A. B. Benskin, Dr. James B. C. Delchauty, Mrs. P. M. Davis, Mrs. J. L. Finch, Mr. D. Fuller, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Forman, Mr. A. O. Glass, Mr. A. C. Gladstone, Mr. J. M. Graham, Mr. & Mrs. Gips, Mr. J. E. Gammer, Mr. A. Harris, Mrs. J. P. Heale, Mrs. S. J. Howe, Miss M. E. Heffelfinger, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Henderson, Mr. K. Hanba, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Rev. & Mrs. G. Jury, Mr. A. H. Jarman, Mr. C. M. Johnson, Mr. John Joseph Kenney, Mr. J. E. Kingsford, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Lampkins, Rev. & Mrs. L. Lightfoot, Mr. Lang Chang, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Long, Mr. G. Ludin, Mr. S. E. Lindstrom, Mr. Jack Mason, Mr. Geo. Matheson, Mr. Munro, Dr. A. N. E. Malver, Mr. M. Nagashima, Mr. R. H. Olson, Lieut. F. S. & Mrs. Odum, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Pratt, Mrs. B. R. & Miss Helen Powrie, Mr. Frances Plimpton, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Plimpton, Mr. & Mrs. Olaf Pauss, Mr. F. B. Rairden, Mr. Wm. Russell, Mr. A. Ramsay, Mr. J. M. Da Rocha, Col. T. A. Robertson, Miss Judith Schairer, Mr. Henry Sargent, Mr. J. O. Spakler, Mr. A. M. Samuel, Mr. R. C. Ballard Thurston, Mr. Chan Tsok Tsau, Mr. W. & Mrs. Van Doorn, Mr. J. H. Woolcott, Mr. & Mrs. Weed, Mr. H. Zimmermann, Major Start Richardson, Capt. McDonald, Lieut. Percival, Lieut. Clayton, Lieut. Ferguson, Capt. M. O. Flynn, Capt. Martin, Lieut. Dalton, Lieut. Twomly, Lieut. Gammell, Lieut. Salter, Lieut. Cowley.

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Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1920.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 16th 11th—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, or the Marianas. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations. The anticyclone has strengthened slightly.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.07 inches, against an average of 2.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; overcast, some drizzling rain or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks as No. 1.	The same.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.	The same.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 16, 1920.

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